WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 221 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Welteyredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Yasa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	15th Nov.	27th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	12,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,248
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* ..	10,890
11th „ ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT Through Steamers from China
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
28th November	..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	..	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	..	MERKARA	8,285
9th January	..	MASHOBR "	8,288
30th „	..	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „	..	"DOMALA"	..
1st March	..	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „	..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
18th November ..	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	
24th March ..	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melburn and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
11th Nov. ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
18th „ ..	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th „ ..	CHAKDALA	Busreh via Karachi
16th „ ..	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Mar mugao.
17th „ ..	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Depture.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	..26th Nov.	8th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	..7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Masuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,993,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghaf
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General manage.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM CHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary,	or The Chief of Agents,
309, Bow Bazar	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1, Chowringhee,
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heels and various other specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED JAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Spmner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 3/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
49, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on *application to Head Office, or any* Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere, able persons with experience to represent National Publicity, Ltd., Delhi. Enclose one anna stamp.
A R1797

WANTED—A CLERK with knowledge of Book-keeping and Accounts. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected Box No. 7429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1986

WANTED—FOREMAN, to take charge of carpenters and fitters (Indian and Chinese) on REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK in Bombay, must be fully experienced. Apply at once with references to Box No. 7432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1990

WANTED—A GRADUATE as family teacher to train children of a respectable family outside Bombay. Lodging, boarding free. See personally (before 10 a.m. and after p.m.) Mr. M. H. ZAVERI, Mathuradas Building, Vithaldas Road, Princess Street.
A R1930

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, with Marathi as mother-tongue, to teach in the "Parle Tilak Vidyalaya." Applicants to see immediately Mr. S. M. DESHPANDE, Secretary, Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile-Parle, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Lane, in the morning time.
A R1956

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Third Floor Central Business Locality, Electric Light. Rent Rs. 220 and Rs. 500.
C R1955

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at 7-13, King Lane, Fort and a shop at 7-13, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. Apply to HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, 52-54, Kambekar Street, Bombay—3.
C R1983

OFFICES TO LET—Apollo Bunder 1st December. Well partitioned AREA of approxiately 2,000 feet. Excellently situated and well lighted. Divided into eight offices with separate typists' room. Apply Box No. 7421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 111330

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date oil painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SALE—Should you pay a little for great value. Come to us during our GRAND SALE. G. M. OPPAL & BROS., 275, Hornby Road, Bombay.
G R1994

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—4 cylinder 16 H.P. second-hand "RENAULT" LANDAULETTE, 7 seater, perfect running order. Complete Rs. 12,000 or near offer. Apply D. H. DIGHE, Sandhurst Road, Parwati Bhuvan, Bombay.
R1995

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—A brand new Chandler, six cylinder, seven seater car, in perfect running order, newly polished and overhauled, very sparingly used for a year only. for Rs. 6,500. No counter offers. For further particulars, apply to:—Box No. 7426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 1978

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

OIL ENGINES, Pumps, Electric Lighting Sets, Ceiling and Desk Fans. All prices greatly reduced. Apply PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
K C11380

ELECTROPLATING DYNAMOS—W. Canning's 6 volt, 50 ampere and 100 ampere Dynamos with Regulating Resistances, Volt and Amperemeters. Delivery from stock. Also Oil Engines and Electric Motors to drive above Machines. Prices greatly reduced. Apply PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
K C11380

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—50 diff. S. America Rs. 1/4. 50 Cent. America Rs. 1/4. 45 Cent. Europe as. 45 New Zealand Rs. 1/12. The Lot 190 diff. Rs. 4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11369

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Best Austrian CIGARETTE PAPERS in complete cases. Apply HASHAMBHOY PREMJI, Rice Godown, Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
R1998

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 3 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

COLTHURST and Harding's Genuine White ZINC PAINT. Best on the market Rs. 52 per cwt. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT COMPANY, Narandas Buildings, Ballard Estate.
T R1952

JUST RECEIVED fresh stock of best qualities English and American Boots and shoes for gents, ladies and children. Rate moderate; HIGH GLASS BOOTS and SHOES Co., show room No. 1; 1st floor, Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1971

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
B 11028

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY,
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF DATE FOR THE SALE OF COAL ASHES.

TENDERS invited for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st April, 1921, and 30th September, 1921, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on Thursday, the 24th November, 1921, instead of Monday, the 21st November, 1921, the latter being a public holiday.

MEVILLE MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.
C11389

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS with detached bath rooms, entirely under European supervision, are available at Matheran Station at Rs. 8-8 per head per day for Board and Lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to the Manager, Retiring Rooms, Matheran Station. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

2. On and from WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

		3 Down.	5 Down.
Neral	...	d. 10 10	16 20
Matheran	...	a. 11 45	17 55
		2 Up.	6 Up.
Matheran	...	d. 8 0	14 30
Neral	...	a. 9 25	15 55

1. Down will only run on Sundays leaving Neral at 4-30, arriving Matheran at 6-30.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th November, 1921, at 3-5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited statement of Receipts and payments up to November 5th, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. S. Captain as an additional Director of the Company.
(3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact other ordinary business.

By Order of the Board,
For Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director,
Agents.
C11383

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AKITA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th November from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Chartered Bank Building", Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 15th day of November, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
for Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director,
Agents.
C11382

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

MEMBERS of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau are hereby informed that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Great Western Hotel Buildings, when the result of the poll will be declared.

By Order of the Chairman,
S. M. MUZUMDAR,
Ag. Secretary.
C11385
Bombay, 16th November, 1921.

TENDERS.

H. R. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Bridge over the Gundi River on the Asafabad Rajura Road in Adilabad Division, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The Bridge consists of 7 openings 40 feet semi-circular arches in stone masonry. Copies of Plan and Estimate can be inspected in the Office of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers and Architects, Churchgate Street, Bombay, from whom tender forms can be purchased on payment of annas eight. Tenders to be submitted before the 15th December, 1921, to the undersigned who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. Work done will be measured at the end of each Fasli month and payments made regularly deducting 10 per cent. as further security. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Osmania Sicca Rs. 1,75,000 including contingencies, Bailing out charges, etc., (O. B. Rs. 116 2/3 British Government: Rs. 100)

J. T ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
3rd November, 1921.
C11344

RAILWAY BOARD,

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March 1923, of the wagons detailed below:—

5' 6" GAUGE, COVERED GOODS
1250 of A 1 type length 21'—0".
250 of A 2 type length 24'—6".
250 of A 3 type length 27'—7".
5' 6" GAUGE OPEN.
200 of C 1 type length 19' 6"
250 of C 2 type length 23' 0"
200 of C 3 type length 26' 0".
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
200 of M A 1 type length 18' 0".
200 of M A 2 type length 20' 0"
200 of M A 3 type length 21' 6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, also copies of the drawings on payment of one rupee per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December, 1921.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

(Sd.) H. L. COLES,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Delhi, the 4th November, 1921.
TA C1184

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RABIABAI, widow of Suleman Haji Fatemahomed, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ... Deceased.

(1) IBRAHIM MAHOMED, (2) MOOSA MAHOMED, (3) FATMABAI, widow of Haji Esmail, all of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 10th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C11351

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE 47TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on the 16th November, 1921, when a final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees sixty) per share, free of income-tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1921, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday, the 28th November, 1921, between the hours from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered address of the Shareholders whose name appear on the Register of the Company on 7th November, 1921.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th November, 1921.
C11388

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Cars, Wearing Apparels, Furnitures, Jewelleries, Gold and Silver Ornaments, belonging to the deceased.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following deceased estates:—

Re. Estate of late Mr. M. H. Jesse:—
1 Rover Motor Car, No. 2296, Wearing apparels, tinyrah, cupboards, chairs, tables, motor tyres, kit bags, woollen combinations, collars, boxes, Kashmir and woollen suits, books, boots, shoes, etc., etc.

Re. Estate of Sakinabai, the widow of Rajabali Pirbhoy:—
Diamond ring with seven diamonds and ruby, one pair diamond ear-ring, one nose-ring with seven diamonds, gold necklaces, pearl bangles, gold sleeve links.

Re. Estate of Darabshaw Khursetji Moollanphiroz and on account and risk of Lookmanji Ebrahimjee:—
One Motor Car Vaux Hall No. 2628, belonging to him, failing to pay its charges incurred on the same to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT MAROL IN ANDERI.

Undr instructions from Messrs. Sorab J. Contractor and Byram J. Contractor, Administrators de bonis non of the estote late Mr. Jamaspji Merwonji Irani and at the account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Dorabshaw Addeshid Cooper. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will put up for sale by public auction on MONDAY, 28th November 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, the following property:—

All those prices or porcels of vacant land or ground situate at Marol in the Registration District of Thana Sub-Disrict Kurla and admeasuring about 2 acdes and 29 Guntas and beoring following particulars:—

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Gunta.	Assessment.
114	3	39	5-11-0
119	1	18	2-7-6
145	14	36½	4-10-6
146	12	13¾	2-8-0
78	4	1½	0-4-6

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1921.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES AKOLA COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4508 of 1921.

Hirji Nensey and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Ratanlal Balchand, a firm ..... Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Court's order made in the above suit on the 7th day of November, 1921, and under instructions from Mr. Thackersey Hirji Nensey, the Receiver appointed by the said order, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the 67 bales of Akola cotton belonging to the defendants abovenamed and mentioned in the Plaint on Friday, the 18th day of November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Hirji Nensey and Co., the plaintiffs herein at Bradbury Lines Godown No. 2, Colaba.

Purchasers to pay 25 per cent. deposit and goods to be paid for and removed within 8 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

198 Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5,000 YARDS RICH WOOLLEN FLANNEL WHITE AND ASSORTED COLOURS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the concerned the following:—

5,000 yards rich woollen Flannel white and assorted colours, 27in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals, No. 99223, in all about 497 yards 45in.
31 cases glass globs.
40 cases Marine Glue.
On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—
3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in. in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

Owing to the Great Success and Tremendous Ovation.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'

Film has been receiving it is being taken over and shown at

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, AT 6-30, p. m.

A GREAT IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL ATTRACTION

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

present EXCLUSIVELY in India

The Official Film Record of the Last ROYAL TOUR

"50,000 MILES WITH H, R, H, THE PRINCE OF WALES."

A Cinematographic record of the

EMPIRE'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR!

Taken by Capt. Barker, attached H. M. S. "RENOWN." A few of the Remarkable Scenes taken in "50,000 miles of the EMPIRE'S

MIGHTY AMD VOCIFEROUS WELCOME.

On March 14th, 1920 The PRINCE OF WALES left the Motherland to visit the Millions of Britain's sons and daughters Overseas,

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA

Tremendous Scenes of Welcome and Loyalty

THE GREAT WELCOME

BY THE CHILDREN OF SYDNEY. AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN CITIES.

Thousands of Children Present a wonderful Pageant of Physical Drill Movements and Dancing.

AN INTENSELY MOVING SIGHT!

THE PRINCE AT WELLINGTON

N. Z.

An uproarious Amusing Ceremony of Crossing the Line; over 7,000 Victims are made to take an Equatorial Bath. The Fun waxes fast and furious.

H. R. H. PAYS HOMAGE TO KING NEPTUNE

and is examined by a Doctor, Lathered, Shaved and thrown to the mercies of the Bears Do Not Miss this highly amusing OLD SEA CEREMONY.

FAREWELL TO THE TROPICS, BACK AGAIN IN THE HOMELAND,

And No w Welcome to India.

THE EMPIRE.

A Weeke's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in Honour of the restive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, VISIT,

TO-D Y Fri.]Nov. 18th at: 6-30. 8-15, & 10 p.m.
Pathe's Latest Super-Production.
"10001 NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE"

Sat. Nov, 19th at: 4, 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
The Wonder Story of Age.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Sun. Nov, 20th at: 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

Mon. Nov. 21st at: 4-30. 6-30, 8-15, an 10 p. m.
An all Chapline Programme including.
"DOGS LIFE"

Tues. Nov. 22nd at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m
Annette Kellerman in
"QUEEN OF THE SEA"
A Submarine Phantasy with 200 Smiling Beautiful piquant Girl.

Wed. Nov. 23rd at: 6-30, 8-85 & 10 p.m.
"AMARILLY OF CLOTHES, LINE ALLY"
Featuring Mary Pickford.

Thur. Nov. 24th at; 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m,
The World's Great Film Masterpiece.
"THE SORROW OF SATAN"
By Marie Correlly.

Fri. Nov. 25th at: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Greatest A Chievement in Cinematography.
"VENDETTA"
By Marie Corelli.
Gergeous Scenery and Beautiful Photoplay.

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL

CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Grand Opening Day.

SATURDAY 19th NOVEMBER 1921.

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m.

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

Nhe Kohinoor Photo Drama;

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.

replete with

Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES,

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT!

HERE'S A CINEMA FEAST GALORE THE PICK OF SUPER-PRODUCTIONS —AND THAT TOO BY THE CARTLOAD!

A Feast of the Movies;

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

UPTO 25th Nov.
ONE PICTURE EVERY DAY!
Friday 18th November
"SALOME"
Saturday 19th November
"CLEOPATRA"
Sunday 20th November
"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"
MONDAY 21st November
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
Tuesday 22nd November
"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
Wednesday 23rd November
"DONT CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
Thursday 24th November
LES MISERABLES
Friday 25th November
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

THERE'S NOT TO REASON WHY
THERE'S NOT TO MAKE REPLY
THE SWORN AGREEMENT
LOVE JEALOUSY INTRIGUE.

Dramatic force, vigour love, intrigue and atmosphere of the lovely Italian book lake-gronnds have been masterfully combined both in story and action in "The Sworn Agreement". The leading roll is played by a well-known star, supported by eminent artists.

WILL HOLD YOU SPELLBOUND FROM START TO FINISH,

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, Nov 18th at 8·30 p. m.

The Great London and New York Musical Rage from the Empire Theatre London.

"IRENE"

Booking at S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT AT
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! TO-DAY !

Special Royal Visit Films.

Taken by their well-known Operator, Sig. E D'Liguoro (Late of the Italian Air Force) in connection with H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL :—

1. The First Ambassador of the Empire.
2. State Arrival of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.
3. Our Beloved Prince Lands on the Shores of India.
4. Homage of Bombay City Fathers'.
5. Municipal Address of Welcome.
6. Drive Through the City.
7. Scenes at the Bunder.

THE EMPRESS.

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALSES' VISIT.

TO-DAY FRIDAY November 18th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. m. Marie Corelli's Great Work

"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"

Featuring Miss Gladys Cooper.

SATURDAY. Nov. 19th at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 10 p. m.
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including his Great Masterpiece.

"DOG'S LIFE"

SUN. Nov. 20th at 3; 4-30; 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Ambrosio's Great classical Exclusive Lord Lytton's Most Popular Novel.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEH

MON. Nov. 21st at 4; 6; 8; & 10 p. m.
The Greatest Spectacle Drama in the History of the Screen in 8 Acts.

"ROMEO & JULIET"

Featuring Beverley Bayne & Francis Bushman.

TUES. Nov. 22nd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
An All-British Masterpice.

"EAST LYNNE"

Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's Famous Novel

WED. Nov. 23rd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
AN ALL-CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including the Great Laughter raiser &

"SHOULDER ARMS"

THURS. Nov. 24th at 6; 8; & 10 p. m.
The Wender Story of the Age.

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

FRI. Nov. 25th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

THE LAST DAY !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

The greatest literary gem in French Literature,

"Les Miserables"
BY VICTOR HUGO

All the ten parts complete featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen,

William Farnum
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

TO-NIGHT—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present

"SALOME'

The William Fox Million—Dollar Production, Featuring

THEDA BARA

A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day: 5-30: 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"The Avenging Arrow."

A swift lightning-speed serial of the west Here is a chance to show your mettle. COME Help RUTH ROLAND solve the mystery of the "Avenging Arrow" will be surprised and entertained.

TWO EPISODES—FIRST WEEK
EPisode 1. "The Vew of Mystery"
" 2. "The Enemy Strike."
Latest News.
AT THE RINGSIDE
Pollard Comic.
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.
Dep. B 241

DENTIST
DR. K. R. AMAT

Guarantees painless Extraction American Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work a speciality (Teeth without plate).

TERMS MODERATE.

JAVERI MANSION, SANDHURST ROAD.
(Next to Marwari Vidyalaya) BOMBAY.

FOR YOUR PROSPECTS.

Cut this off and Post to-day.
TO THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY.
Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
Please send me your Prospectus No. 6 stating how you can train me BY POST to be a Certificated Accountant. I send herewith an addressed ½ anna envelope.
Signature .....

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

Public Accountants & Auditors,

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,

Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,

Telephone No. 2560.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

THE above Company has been established with a view to sell insurance at the cheapest rates possible. Liberal terms and conditions.
Applications invited for Agencies. Apply:
MANAGING AGENTS,
10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

Uric Acid and the Kidneys.

Excess uric-acid is an active cause of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, and may be both cause and effect of kidney weakness Heavy, indigestible meals, alcohol, over-work and irregular habits tend to create so much of this poison that the kidneys are overpowered by the strain of filtering it from the blood

Precaution and moderation will create less uric-acid, ease the kidneys' task and prevent unfiltered uric-acid from settling and crystallising in the arteries, muscles, nerves, and joints. These preventive measures may be completed by timely strengthening the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine provides successful treatment for even advanced forms of kidney complaint and such symptoms as rheumatism, stone, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, renal-dropsy kidney and bladder inflammation and uric-acid poisoning.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not affect the bowels. They act solely upon the kidneys and bladder. Antiseptic, preventative and curative, this special kidney medicine is widely recommended for its thorough and time proved successes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Opinions of the Day.

Cow Protection and Muslims.

The "Leader":—After the support that the Hindu leaders of the Non-Cooperation school of politics have given to the Khilafat movement, it is but natural that the Khilafatist leaders should support the cow movement of the Hindus. It is not surprising therefore that Hakim Ajmal Khan agreed to act as the chairman of the reception committee of the special session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Delhi. The Hakim Saheb is well-known for his catholic views and is justly respected by a large section of the people, both Hindus and Mahomedans. His declaration on behalf of the Mahomedans that they regarded cow protection as the necessary gateway to India's prosperity will be welcomed by the Hindus. If Mussalmans, under the influence of their enlightened leaders, can be persuaded to give up the slaughter of cows out of regard for Hindu sentiment as well as on economic grounds, the problem of bringing about real Hindu-Muslim unty, so necessary for India's political emancipation, will be largely solved.

Need of Foreign Propaganda.

The 'Mahratta':—An American friend who takes a sympathetic interest in India's struggle for freedom, writes in the course of a private letter. "Then some socialists here have said that under the Non-Cooperation movement of Saint Gandhi the ancient practice of burning windows has been revived. Is this so, and if it is so, is it with the consent of Gandhi? I admired him very very much, but if this is so I must modify my impression. I pray every day for the freedom of India in the manner in which Mr. Gandhi desires. I also pray that the British officials may get the wisdom and vision necessary to carry them through this very difficult period of rule in India with honour to themselves and justice to India." The letter reflects in general the American view of things. But the first portion clearly indicates the extent to which the enemies of Indian aspirations can go, by spreading black lies about the present movement in America. The allegation that the Non-Cooperationists have revived the custom of Sati or burning of the widows, can, as they know, sufficiently prejudice the American mind against us. We need not say that it is a lie and cannot be alleged by the rankest enemies of Mahatma Gandhi. The allegation, at the same time, shows the supreme necessity of a good propagandist agency in America that can disseminate right knowledge of India and Indian movement. We cannot afford to lose the sympathy of foreign nations and we trust that the Indian National Congress in its Ahmedabad session will revise its resolution on the subject and make arrangements for foreign propaganda.

"India in Parliament."

"New India":—It invariably happens that a particular group of members of the House of Commons as well as one of the House of Lords are upset over certain events in India. Col. Yate and Sir William Joynson Hicks are typical of the group in the Commons, while Lord Sydenham fully believes that Indian welfare is completely in his keeping. As will appear from our telegraphic columns to-day, Sir William wants the House to consider a motion on what he thinks the grave situation in India, and to urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to re-establish law and order in the country. Frankly speaking, we do not expect much benefit out of a discussion in Parliament over details of Indian administration, at a stage when practical control over it is vested in the Indian Legislatures. It is, however, significant that demands of this kind come not from true well-wishers of India, but from persons who have steadily opposed the progress of India towards the accepted goal. Mr. Chamberlain has, however, rightly accepted the demand for discussing Mr. Montagu's salary. The Parliament must use that newly acquired power.

Democracy and Education.

The "Sind Observer":—Universities have to make the times increasingly democratic. As Professor Ramalinga Reddy has remarked once, the American theory should find acceptance with our educationists, which holds that if a student cannot go to a university, the university should go to him, this democratic function of going out to the people at large and carrying enlightenment to every nook and corner of the country being carried on by means of Extension work, publication of bulletins, and the maintaining of bureaus of information and the working of "social centres." In short, our universities should regard themselves as emporiums of culture, and our graduates as trustees of the intellectual possessions of the race. Therefore, the larger the number of universities, and the greater the number of well-educated youngmen, the safer is the progress of the country.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
A. C. & D. C. Motors and Dynamos.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. 'Phone 4548

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS
OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM; COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED
Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble & Tile Merchants & Contractors.
20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2022.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank	—	100	Feb.-Mar.		12½	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld		100	Jan.-Aug.		17½	600
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50		100	Jan.-July		14½	80
Emperial	—	100	—		18½	1425
Bank of India Rs. 50	—	500	—		14½	12
Morlas	—				9½	38
Central Rs. 25 M. .	—	50	April		14½	7
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50		50	—		7½	8/8
Tata Rs 20		75	—	As. 12		12/12
Union 75		50	Rs.			
EXCHANGE BANKS						
Chartered Bank	—	5	April-Oct		12½	16
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	—	10	—		7½	63/12
Hongko g and Shanghai	A	125			33½	95
Mercantile Bank	B £133		26 Mar.-Sept.		15½	261
	Cl £1		28 Sept.-Mar.		10½	254
National	£612		Feb.-Oct.		£80½	37

PRESS COMPANIES

				Last Div. p.a.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	—	50	May	27	52
Fort	—	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	—	500	July	70	684
Indian Cotton	—	125	Oct.	15	117 1/8
Kaiser Mfg.	—	250	Aug.	18	204
New Bazar	—	500	Oct.	55	486
New Mofussil Co.	—	400	Nov.	110	880 xd.
New Prince of Wales	—	500	Oct.	50	450 xd.
Volkers U. P Co. Ltd.		500	Sept.	80	800

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry		150	Mar.-Aug.	11	8½	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry		598	,, do.	12	8½	800
Amritsar Patty	—	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	7½	102
Central Provinces Ry. .		100	June.-Jan.	4	3½	52
Chaparmukh-Silghat	—	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	5½	78
Dhond Baramati	—	100	Jan.-July	5	5½	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50		100	Mar.-Sept.	5	5½	68
Guserat Ry.	—	100	June-Jan.	5	5½	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	—	100	Jan.-July	4	5½	67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.		100	—	4	5½	100
Larkhana Railway	—	100	—	4	5½	75
Mandra Shon Ry Rs.90		100	April-Oct.	5	5½	68
Mymensingh	—	100	—	5	5½	76
Pachora Junmer	—	100	Jan.-July	5	5½	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	—	100	May-Nov.	4	5½	58
Sialkot Narowal	—	100	April-Oct.	5	5½	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	—	100	July-Dec.	10	5½	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	—	500	April-Aug.	11	5½	595
pper Sind Light Ry. .		100	—	6	5½	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	—	100	—		12½	175
Andhra Vally O		1,000	—		4½	175
Adhara Velley P		1,000	—		4½	100
		50	P. Rs.		7½	51
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.		52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		13 1/8
Karachi B, 9	—	100				108
Surat Elect.	—	100	—			4 price
Tata Hdro-Elect. O.	—	1,000	Jan.		25	840
,, ,, P.	—	1,000	Jan.		35	671
Telephone	—	58	—		8	16/

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	—	500	April-Oct.		100	2800
Alliance Cotton	—	100	—		—	370
Apolo	—	50	—		—	112/8
Asar Vijai 77	—	100	—		—	106
hiwani	—	100	Dec.		12½	82
Bo Cotton Manufg.	—	500	—		35	13 8
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	—	250	Mar.-Sept.		130	1745
Bombay Industriale	—	150	—		—	190
Bradbury Mills	—	250	—		35	12 0
Century	—	100	Mar.-Sept.		90	1015
Central India	—	500	May-Nov.		140	4620
Central India P.	—	500	May-Nov.		6½	370
Colaba Land & Mill	—	700	—		35½	2742
coria	—	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		350	3200
Cresent	—	100	do.		60	600
Currimbhoy	—	250	do.		128	1670
David	—	250	do.		140	1680
Dawn	—	250	do.		250	1670
Edward Sassoon	—	200	May-Nov.		As. 5	650
Elphinstone	—	100			100	200
Emperor Edward	—	100	do.		15	1500
Fazulbhoy.	—	250	May		100	1670
Finlay Mills	—	250			100	1850
Framji Petit	—	1,000	May		120	2310
Globe	—	100	—		50	580
Gokak Mill	—	100	June		90	235
Gold Mohor	—	100	—		50	227 1/2
Hindustan	—	1,000	—		50	200
Hyderabad	—	1,000	April-Oct.		150	2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching		100	do.		200	220
Indian Manufg.	—	1,000	—		10	250
Indore Malwa	—	100	April-Oct.		150	720
Jamshed Manufg.	—	250	Mar.-Sept.		150	590
Jewraj Baloo	—	1,000	April-Oct.		140	640
Kastoorchand	—	500	Mar.-Sept.		90	1500
Khandesh	—	1,000	June-Dec.		300	1700
Khatao	—	100	June-Dec.			770
Kohinoor	—	500	Mar.-Sept.		37	3490
Lakshmi Cotton	—	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		500	5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	—	100	Mar.-Sept.		25	3.0
Madhowji Dharamsi	—	500	April-Sept.		210	3500
Madras United	—	1,000	June-Dec.		300	3960
Manockji Petit	—	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		500	5200
Mathuradas Mills	—	500	—		100	1175
Mayer Sassoon	—	100	do.		28	420
Morarjee Goculdas	—	1,000	—		350	7700
Mysore Spinning I	—	250	Feb.-Aug		60%	7700
New City of Bombay	—	100	Mar.-Sept.		100	940
New Great Eastern	—	500	April-Oct.		100	1150
Padaney	—	250	—		100	1150
Pearl	—	250	—		8	1310
Phoenix	—	100	Mar.-Sept.		—	1130
Planet Mill	—	100	—		—	140
Premier	—	100	—		18	230
Presidency	—	125	Jan.-July.		20	228
Sassoon Cotton	—	100	April-Oct.		1,000	380
Sassoon Silk	—	500	April		25	100
Sholapore	—	1,000	do.		20	15000
Simplex	—	250	June. Aug.		60	975
Sir S. Broacha Mills	—	100	—		250	460
Standard Mills	—	500	Mar.-Sept.		1.0	2650
Swadeshi	—	500	Mar.-Oct.		15	4800
Swan	—	250	Oct.			1280
Tata O	—	500	—		8½	1660
Tata P	—	500	—		6	1305
Union Mill	—	250	—		55	854
Vishnu Cotton O	—	500	—			2150
P	—	500	—		7½	2200
Western India	—	1,000	—		125	501

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	—	50	Oct.-M		100	767/8
Back Bay Bath	—	50	—		8	4
Badham Pile	—	70	—		8	106
Balapur Sugar Co.	—	100	Feb.-Aug.		—	18 dis
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.		125	—	Rs. 20		510
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	—	25			8	146
Bombay Flour Mill	—	500	Jan.-Aug.		2-6	1600
Fby Ice Mfg.	—	50	—		8	26
Bombay Steam Navi Gation Co.	O	250	Mar.-Sept.		7	22 2/8
	P	250	Oct.		8½	106
Bombay Uganda		100	—		612	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	P	125	Oct		80½	78
British Burma Petroleum		8	Mar.-Oct.		As. 8	13
The Eastern	O	15	—		—	
Chemical Co.	Dish	11	—		Nil.	1/
Empire Life Rs. 50	—	100	—		43½	36
Gobhai Karaglia	O	100	—		Rs. 1	2-2 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.		100	—		Rs. 5	8
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	O	100	Dec.-July		7½	5 dis
	P	250	Dec.-July		7½	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	—	100	Oct.-July		40	215 nom.
Jost & Nag. Co., Ltd.	—	50	Oct.		50½	22/
Kemp & Co.	—	200	July		20	134
Mareka & Co.	—	100	Ju.	—	12	147 1/2
Marsland Price Co.	—	100			4½	10
Marsiane Price Co.	—	1-2			7½	9
McKenzies Ltd.	—	100	—		30½	85
New Indian Insurance		100	Sept.		—	19
New Union Flour Mills		100	—		25	75
O.Govt.S.Life A.Rs. 50		200	May		30½	480
Phillips & Co.	—	50	July		—	45
Port Canning Co.	—	1,000	Sept.		50	640
Scindia	—	1	—		Nil.	10
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	—	100	Sept.		35½	150
	C	75	—		—	80
Tata Iron Steel Co.	D	10	—		62	170
	P	150	Mar.-Sept		6½	
Tata Iron Ord (N D	—	300	—		—	70
Dif (,,)	—	400	—		—	220
Tata Iron Pref (second)		10	—		—	37/
Thacker & Co.	—	50	June		—	10
Tata Oil Mills	—	100	—		1/62½	92/8
Western India Chemical Co.		10/	—		—	5 dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
E—Buy. R—Ex Div.

H. I DIXON & Co., Ltd.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 764.

To the health worried.
Those who do not enjoy robust health are recommended to
BENGER'S Food
It gives digestive rest with full nourishment and doctors agree that this in itself is one of the finest nerve restoratives.
Benger's Food is always made with fresh new milk, which it greatly enriches and changes into a delicious food cream. While being so highly nutritious that athletes train upon it, Benger's is so delicate that it will not disagree with the most sensitive stomach. *Note:—Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.*
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.
L205

SINKING BUT SAFE.

Marine Perils are ever present to those who "go down to the sea in ships" or to those who entrust their goods to seaborne traffic. The ship may be lost or damaged in a cyclone or by fire but you may keep your peace of mind if your goods are covered by a "Jupiter" Policy. Your losses will be made good promptly and generously.
The expert knowledge held at the "Jupiter" Head Office enables them to assist clients with any form of Marine, Fire, or other Insurance.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office. BOMBAY.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies
are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOSTILE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

The following, is an account of the interview with Mr. Andrews at Nairobi on the 23rd October.

Q.—What do you think about the present state of affairs in this country?

A.—I find that the European opposition is much stronger than I expected, although I had tried not to under-estimate it. I have seen very much more of my own countrymen this time and my intercourse with them has made me feel how exceptionally bitter their feelings have become. I do not think there is much difference to-day between the European sentiment towards the Indians in the Transvaal and that in the Kenya Colony. The only exception I would make at present is Mombasa where the relations between the Indians and Europeans are much more friendly.

Q.—What do you think as regards the present trend of affairs of the Indians in this country for safeguarding their interests and for getting their rights?

A.—I think a great advance has been made in one direction, since my last visit to this country. There is much more unity to-day between Indians of all classes. The common danger has united them. On the whole, I feel that they are acting wisely in the way they are handling affairs: they are keeping a firm, but at the same time a reasonable attitude. They now feel that they are not isolated from India, as they were before, on my first visit. When I came first came to East Africa, in 1919, the state of things that I found was almost pathetic, the isolation from India was so great. There was literally at that time no practical interest in East African affairs, as there was for instance in Fiji affairs. The change this time among Indians here is quite remarkable. They are greatly cheered. They understand their cause is well known in India and that its principles are accepted. Therefore there is much unity and enthusiasm.

Q.—What do you think about the Indian claims?

A.—I think that the chief Indian claims are reasonable and just. If they are allowed, they are certain to lead to elimination of the present racial bitterness. The whole matter turns on the common Franchise, and the opening up of the services. When people are obliged to get together, to vote on different things in common, they cannot adopt a segregation attitude. In the Cape Province of South Africa, there is practically no racial feeling. This is entirely due to the common franchise, which has been existence since the year 1875. The Indian position, in this respect, has been considerably weakened by the insistence upon a communal franchise in India itself with regard to Mussalmans and Hindus. The argument is used here among Europeans that India herself can rise to a common franchise. How then can it be expected that a very young colony like East Africa can do so? The only answer that I can give is, that if India has made a mistake, that is no reason why East Africa should do the same. Personally I do not expect any Indian electorates *reserved for special communities in India's own National Parliament. I am sure we shall have a common register and Hindus will often vote for the Mussalmans and Mussalmans for Hindus.*

Q.—What do you think as to the number of seats the Indian community should have on the Executive and the Legislative Councils of this Colony and also as regards the franchise to Indian women in this country?

A.—It is impossible to stipulate a number of seats when you ask for a common franchise. It is quite obvious that with a common franchise the number of members of each race must vary from time. It is no mere question of Europeans and Indians. For instance, an area which contains a large number of Indian voters might return a European candidate who was unanimously respected by Indians and vice versa. Your question shows that you have not yet grasped the full benefits of a common franchise. It means that the colour bar is no longer felt as before. Europeans and Indians unite on certain common interests. Merit is recognised rather than race. Let me make this quite clear. I can quite understand an Indian gentleman such as Mr. Abdul Rasool Allidina Visram getting elected in a European constituency, or again a gentleman so respected by Indians as Mr. R. Chamberlain of Elmenteita getting elected by an Indian constituency. Thus, more and more, I am assuming that a common electorate will lead to the elimination of the colour bar altogether. Therefore I do not think that, at any time, we should stipulate for so many seats; we should trust to merit and merit alone.

I am wholly in favour of women's franchise and I feel that there are few voters whose judgment I would trust more than that of many Indian ladies whom I know well.

Q.—What should be the qualifications for voting?

A.—In the Cape province the test is a very slight one, viz., the possession of £75 property and the ability to write one's name, address and occupation in English. This test has answered very well up to the present, but it was imposed nearly fifty years ago. Since then the general income has increased and also education. I should be satisfied with a property basis in Kenya of £150 to £200, or a monthly income of £10. I would propose the same English test as the Cape Province in South Africa with an additional test of literacy in the mother-tongue for the voter, who was not English by birth.

Q.—What about the "Civil Service and the Indians" in Kenya?

A.—The claim should be that all *technical* posts should be open to merit alone *and recruitment should be open in India as well as England.* For the present, I would not interrupt the administration of native affairs by bringing in an Indian element there, because it seems to me to be true that with the extremely ignorant savages, in their special stage of development, it is good to let the British administrators continue their work. That right should be held in suspense, we are not ready to exercise it to-day. It must be clearly understood, however, that I do not regard this as anything but a temporary phase. I think, in the long-run, excellent administrators from India can be found, and that there should be no colour bar here as well as elsewhere. I am only dealing face to face with the practical situation at the present moment. All the posts, except those of the administration of Native Affairs would come under what I call "technical posts." For instance, it was a great loss, a very great loss, to the colony to forfeit the services of Mr. Dalal who was eminently worthy of a judgeship and only retired because a judgeship was not open to him, because he was a Parsi and not a European.

Q.—What is your idea as regards immigration into this Colony?

A.—This is primarily a question of East African rights. Those are the first consideration. I think it may be necessary to raise the immigration security slightly in the interests of the country itself. It is not good for this country to have a population coming over from India which might any day become an Indian slum population. It is also a great handicap to us when we claim equality with Europeans. The European argument is a fair one, when they say that if Europeans restrict the European immigration, Indians must up to a certain point restrict Indian immigration. In other words, neither Indian nor European ought to send beggars to this country, because it is not fair for the country itself. I should be strongly against any test in English for immigrants. It would be utterly unfair, for instance, to stop Arab gentlemen from landing, who are cultured and polished people, merely because they could not speak English.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Q.—What do you think as regards the "Highlands and Indians" Policy?

A.—I am still considering this question. It is the most difficult of all. It is quite clear, that we cannot surrender our just claims. They have been amply proved and cannot be given up. At the same time, full justice must be done to those Europeans, who came out with the understanding that a certain area of the Highlands was to be kept as a European Reserve, as far as land purchase was concerned. Therefore it becomes a question of some final adjustment. I have not yet worked out fully the problem, but I think, I can see a solution.

Q.—What would be your advice to the Indians in India as regards their brethren in this Colony?

A.—The vital thing to do is to keep up an intelligent interest and to study the question as far as they possibly can. The newspapers should publish information more than they do at present about East Africa. The Congress should continue to emphasise principles rather than try to enter into details.

IMPROVEMENT.

I want to end this interview by saying very clearly that there is an immediate improvement here since my first visit in 1919. The leaders of the Indian community are a body of men that we may well be proud of. There is very true and genuine self-sacrifice, and also a continually increasing political and social wisdom. The leaders have won a position of respect. The Indian community is not looked down upon, as an almost negligible quantity, in the way that it was before, when I came on my first visit. This advance has been almost entirely due to the new interest in East Africa developed in India by constant, well informed newspaper articles and public attention. I cannot tell you how much it would repay India in the long run if the public attention were wisely and intelligently kept up by carefully written articles and editorials. I regard this continual public worg as of the greater importance than passing resolutions at every National Congress, although these may be necessary also. But the latter method only has occasionally effect. More often the resolution is passed hurriedly without discussion. On the other hand, public information of a reliable character through the newspapers reaches every educated home in India is the foundation of accurate public opinion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The market ruled quiet with only small business passing in all sections. Jute shares were very dull and coals found more sellers than buyers with exception of Marine Bansdeopur and Raneegunge. Misscellaneous section ruled quiet with no feature of special interest to report on. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal Auckland 38; Bengal Girdih 25/12; Bilbera 8/12; Bokaro and Ramgur 49/12; Burrakur 50/8; Burra Dhemo 11/2; Burragarh 3/2; Ghusick and Muslia 30 and 29/8; Gopal Chuck 12/10; Karanpura Development 64; Meetooria 12/12; New Beerbhoom 39/8; Parasea 15; Patmohna 13/12; Pench River 18/4; Phularitand 8.12; South Comindpur 5-12; Sowardhi 11; Eastern 15; Jute:—Benjamin 5/4; Dise Century 7/8; Clive 21/4 Craig 5/8; Howrah 29/12; Kamarhatty 572; Kanknarrah 350 S.I. Lansdowne 190; Nuddea 49; Union 355. Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank of Simla Prefs 90; Hararee Coke 14/12; Bengal Nagpore cotton 432/8; Bowreach cotton 1040; British India corporation British India Corporation prefs. 106; prefs. 106; Centr 106; Corporation prefs 106; Central provinces cement 7/12; Cawnpore sugar 46 O.L. Dunbar cotton 563; Hume pipes 8/4; Indian Iron and steel 62/8; Kesoram cotton 17/4; New Pioneer Sugar 8; New Savan sugar 10/8 New Victoria Mills 10/12; X.D. New Ring cotton 880; Purneah rice 7/4 Pioneer sugar 8/12; Port Shipping 23/4 Ryam Sugar 41/12; Surma valley saw mills. 5.

Government paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 56/14. Amall lots 50/4. War bonds 1925, 100/8; 1926, 101/4; 1930, 101 and 1931, 101/2.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling four and three sixteenth pence, and Demand Bills One Shilling four and seven thirtytwo pence.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE,

MR. ABHEYANKAR'S SPEECH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 14.

Mr. Aney, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Yeotmal District Conference after welcoming the delegates delivered a very thoughtful and impressive speech. He took a rapid survey of the events during the last year, death of the Lokmanya and advent of Non-Co-operation being the most prominent. Regarding the Mahatmaji's resolve to begin Civil Disobedience he advised all to eagerly and sympathetically watch the experiment unprecedented in the world history. Carping criticism at this juncture, he said,, was suicidal. Even sceptics ought to wait, watch and see if they could follow the Mahatmaji in the grim resolve.

Mr. Aney having finished, Mr. Abheyankar, Barrister was elected president. He delivered a very powerful speech in which he described India's miserable plight under the foreign yoke. He deplored the loss of Indian industry, commerce and martial fervour the essential features of the living nations. Their only remedy lay in Swaraj which India has solemnly resolved to establish.

Replying the critics he said Maharashtra's resolve to follow Mahatmaji was the fruit of the Lokmanya's teaching that a nation's welfare must predominate over all the other considerations.

Finally he warned the audience against treating lightly the nation's resolve to achieve Swaraj. He advised to realize the tremendous sacrifice it entailed and boldly come forward to join the fight.

After the presidential address Subjects Committee was formed. Resolutions regretting the Lokmanya's death and foundation of a memorial in his honour, Swadeshi and boycott of the Prince's visit were passed. Keenness of public feeling against the Prince's visit was strongly demonstrated.

WOMEN CONFESSORS.

PRESENT OBJECTIONS THAT MIGHT BE REMOVED.

"Woman aspires to be not the plaything or even the idol but the intellectual compeer of man," said Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham ,in an interview.

"In accordance with the law of the Church woman can baptise. I see no ultimate reason why they should be debarred from the office of preaching. If women were to hear confessions it is possible that confession would be robbed of certain perils or objections now attaching to it.

"It would be a mistake at present to encourage the idea of women's ordination. I do not say ordination will always be an impossibility, but it would be so great a violation in the usage accepted in the Catholic Church through long history that it will need to be ejustified by more overwhelming arguments than could be produced in its favour to-day."—"Daily Mail."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

When the Council resumed after lunch Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Aiyengar moved a resolution for the insertion of a conscience clause in grants-in-aid code that no grants be paid to any institution that compelled any student to attend any religious class without the consent of his guardians or parents. Discussion on this motion continued throughout the afternoon and was very livelev. A strong opposition to the adoption of this clause was put up by the non-Brahmin members. They pointed out that the net result of the resolution, if given effect to, would be the closing of many mission institutions which would be ruinous to the cause of educational progress in the country. It was very unfair on the part of Government pledged to the principle of religious neutrality to depart from the policy of giving grants on grounds of religious teaching. Debate on this motion was not concluded when the council adjourned for the day and will be resumed to-morrow.

PROTECTION TO A CLASS OF TENANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

At the Legislative Council on the motion of Sir Lionel Davidson an additional sum of Rs. 220000 for expenses in connection with the Prince of Wales was unanimously voted upon.

A Bill to give protection to certain classes of tenants in the City of Madras was passed on the motion of the Law Member. The Council the resumed discussion on the resolution relating to the introduction of a "conscience clause" in the Educational grants-in-aid code.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

Business in the Legislative Council today did not last for even half an hour owing to the absence of several members.

A number of interpellations standing against their names were not answered. The only other business was election of two non-official members to sit on the Committee to advise on the improvement of cattle breeding in the provinces.

As at present proposed the Council will begin its next session on the 1st. December, and continue till the 9th day on which the Prince visits the Council. The sessions will be devoted to non-official business and the consideration of District Boards Bill.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(Thursday, November 17.)

Mr. N. W. Kemp relinquished charge of his office of acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay on the 15th day of October, 1921, in the afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., appointed, on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. P. de Quadros, LL.B., will act as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. R. S. Dadachanji, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Rustamji Sorabji Bilimoria, Barrister-at-Law, will act as Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. J. P. de Quadros.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha will do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

The furlough on average salary granted to Mr. W. T. Conway, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, is extended up to the 21st April, 1922, inclusive.

Mr. Conway is granted an extension of service up to the date of expiry of the furlough on average salary now granted to him.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., on return from leave, will be Assistant Collector, Kaira, temporarily, and thereafter will act as Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., on the termination of his appointment at the Secretariat, will be Assistant Collector, Kaira, and will do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. Harikrishna Hariprasad Diwan is appointed District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., is appointed, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, Collector of Kolaba, is appointed Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, with effect from 1st January, 1921, in connection with the revision settlement of the Karjat Taluka and Khalapur petha of the Kolaba District.

Mr. Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi is appointed Collector vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji retiring.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni, on relief, will act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, and will do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, pending further orders.

Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji, on relief, will be Huzu. Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. Y. R. Sawant, reverting.

Sir George Carmichael, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for four months.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., Collector of Satara, is granted, with effect from 16th January, 1922, or the subsequent date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him, combined with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the total period of combined leave to eight months, and also furlough on half average salary for three months and twenty-one days.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 12th October, 1921.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Collector of Surat, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for such period as may be due to him and is permitted to retire on the expiry thereof.

Mr. Ramchandra Narsappa Mithari, ate acting talati of Sawlaj, taluka Tasgaon, district Satara, has been dismissed from Government service.

Mr. D. P. Mankad, Cotton Breeder, North Gujarat, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 3rd October, 1921.

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan is appointed Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-Division, vice Mr. J. D. Gandhi, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D. D. Joglekar is appointed Assistant Engineer on probation for a period of three months under the Executive Engineer, Central Salsette Railway Scheme, in No. 3 Project Division of the Development Directorate, with effect from the date on which he takes charge.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. W. King, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., will resume charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Dharwar, with attached duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), I.M.S., will be Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Anthony, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., will resume charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Hyderabad, with attached duties.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M., I.M.S., will be Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

On return from leave, Major I. D. Jones, M.D. (Lond.), I.M.S., will act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Bakhle, D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.), I.M.S., will be Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools, Bombay.

Captain P. K. Gilroy, I.M.S., will act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lunham, I.M.S., will be Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (Retd.), is granted, with effect from the 2nd November, 1921, privilege leave of absence for six months.

On return from leave, Mr. C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, will be posted to the Lake Whiting District, relieving Mr. W. A. Eversfield, B.Sc. (Eng.), Lon., who will revert to his original rank of Assistant Executive Engineer.

On return from leave, Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Ahmedabad District, relieving Mr Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., who will then revert to his original rank of Assistant Executive Engineer.

On return from leave, Mr. Salman Badr-uddin Tyabji, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, vice Rao Bahadur Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, L.C.E., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Gopal Bhagwant Aras, L.C.E., Upper Subordinate, is appointed Assistant Engineer, substantive pro tempore on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from the 18th March, 1921, vice Mr. Fatehchand Vishindas Lakhumalani, Assistant Engineer, lent to the Administration of British Baluchistan and is appointed Assistant Engineer, permanent, on Rs. 330 per mensem with effect from the 12th June, 1921, and will take his rank as already specified in paragraph 1 of the Government Notification quoted above.

Mr. Hari Charan Dutt, L.C.E., Upper Subordinate, is appointed Assistant Engineer, substantive pro tempore on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from 12th June, 1921, vice Mr. Aras.

On return from leave Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Kanara District, vice Rao Bahadur Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyangar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer on leave, has been permitted to return to India.

An amphitheatre which was under construction for receiving H.D.H. the Prince of Wales at the Benares University, Benares sudeenly collapsed on Wednesday noon. Several labourers were seriously injured and one died soon after.

World renowned Car is the

MERCEDES

Knight Engine

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

Queen's Road,

oppot. Charni Road, Station.

Sole Agent:—DIXI TRUCKS.

HARTAL THROUGHOUT BURMA TODAY.

TO MARK BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

Hartal throughout Burma is proclaimed by the Provincial Congress Committee and the Rangoon Khilafat Committee for Thursday. Burmans being invited to join the movement which is to mark the boycott of Prince's visit. No further development of Sunday night's affray at Shwedagon Pagoda has been reported.

The reported death of a Gurkha military policeman is not true. A meeting of senior Hpoongyis was held concerning the disturbance, and the neighbouring Hpoongyis are advised not to leave their residences. One of the arrested Hpoongy-is comes from Assam.

PILGRIMS TO DURGHA OF MIRA DATAR.

THEIR TRAVELLING DIFFICULTY.

A meeting of the Mahommedans was held on Sunday the 30th October in the office of Mr. Mohomed Umar Chandbhai Bhoirawalla in Nagdevi Street to consider the hardships suffered by the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Mira Datar when Mr. Haji Ahmed Husein presided.

Among others the following resolution was passed in the meeting. That thousands of Moslem pilgrims visit the Durgha of Mira Datar for which they have to alight at the Unjha Station on he R. M. Railway connecting the B. B. and C. I. Railway and at the time of the annual fair the crowds are immense but the mail and the fast trains do not halt at this station which causes them great hardships; this Meeting therefore resolves to draw the attention of the Agents of the Railways concerned and requests them to have the said trains stopped at the Station mentioned."

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The Western disturbance has nearly passed away after giving light local rain and snow in Kashmir. The only fall elsewhere has been one inch at Trivandrum.

Forecast—Dry weather generally.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about two hundred fifty miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at two hours nine minutes this morning.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the general summary of the Agricultural Outlook for the week ending 15th November, 1921:—

During the week there was rain in parts of the Konkan, and Karnatak. Standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt at Lahore early on Wednesday morning at 2 a.m. The shock lasted about three minutes during which there was a distinct shaking for a few seconds. (A. P.)

The Honorary Secretory, the All India Castonments Association, Ambala, on behalf of the civil residents of the Indian Cantonment has sent a message of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival in India.

We have for immediate sale the undermentioned Cars at bargain price

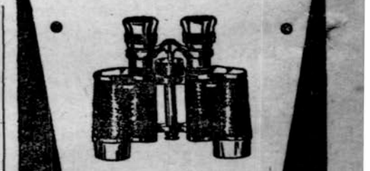
Brand new in perfect condition:—

25 H. P. CROSSLEY Touring Body
25 H. P. CROSSLEY Manchester Touring Body
16 H. P. STOREY(English make) Touring
20 H. P. STOREY (English make) Touring
CITOREN Cars Touring Body
ELGIN 6 cyl. Scout Model
ELGIN 6cyl. Touring Body
OVERLAND 4 at tempting price

The Indian Automobile Co., Ld.

310, Lamington Rd. off Jacob Circle,
Phone. 5995
Head Office:— 320, Mint Road., Fort.
Phone. 4643.

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA



The "SEARCHLIGHT" SERIES OF PRISM BINOCULARS
For all who need
HIGH MAGNIFICATION
PERFECT DEFINITION
GREAT LIGHT GATHERING POWER
ENHANCED STEREOSCOPIC EFFECT
Illustrated Descriptive Price List sent on application to
LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
BOMBAY CALCUTTA DELHI MADRAS RANGOON
HEAD OFFICE 19 NEW OXFORD ST. LONDON.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

MAHOMEDANS & PARSIS

MATCH IN AN INTERESTING STAGE.

The second of the matches in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was commenced yesterday when the Mahomedans met the Parsis. There was again a large gathering present, and the greatest enthusiasm was shown throughout the day's cricket. There was only alteration in the teams as previously published, Lieut.Col. K. M. Mistry taking the place of D. Driver in the Parsi team. Col. Mistry was making his appearance in Bombay cricket after a length of time, and this was most welcome as there was no finer Parsi batsman than him in his day. By his display yesterday he showed that he is still a power to be reckoned with, and that with more practice he should be once more in the first plight of our batsmen. Two others in the Parsi ranks who were making a welcome re-appearance in Quadrangular Cricket were J. S. Warden and M. D. Bulsara, whose inclusion considerably strengthened the side's bowling.

To come to the match itself, as matters stand it is in a most interesting stage, and if nothing unforeseen happens a close finish should result, especially as there is nothing much to choose between the two sides. The Mahomedans started none too well, only Tambuwalla and Feroze Khan of the earlier batsmen did anything of note. Both were, however, lucky in having lives given them. Feroze Khan got his runs fairly freely but Tambuwalla was in for an hour and forty-five minutes for his 25. Six wickets were down for 80 at the luncheon, and it looked as if the Mahomedans' score would not reach 125, but Nazir Husein and Aziz Khan came to the rescue of the side so that the fairly respectable total of 168 was reached. Both Nazir Husein and Aziz Khan indulged in some clean hitting, but both payed the penalty of over anxiety to score, and were stumped. Nazir Hussein raised Bulsara over the ropes for a fine six, while Aziz Khan got his beautiful sixes in succession off Warden. Both are natural hitters and if they can only get rid of the habit of being over anxious they should be of the utmost value to their side as they both have a good defence. Warden and Bulsara shared the bowling honours for the Parsis with 5 wickets for 66 runs and 4 for 68, respectively. The Parsi fielding, however, was slack. Several catches were dropped, and the ground fielding was far from clean, while the throwing-in was very erratic.

The Parsi started none too well, their first wicket falling with only one run scored. The second wicket also should have fallen cheaply if Mistry had not been missed by Abdus Salam and immediately after had been run out by Aziz Khan. Profiting by these lives Mistry laid the wood merrily and with Gandhi pulled the side out of the fire. When Mistry left two others in D. K. Kapadia and Kalapesi fell cheaply but Gandhi and Vajifdar once again came to the rescue of the side, and by good cricket added 66 runs for the fifth wicket, before Vajifdar was bowled by Hassan Shah. Vajifdar batted in fine style for 30 without giving a chance. Warden failed to score and when stumps were drawn for the day, the score was 139 for 6 wickets. Gandhi, who was unbeaten with 64, played a faultless innings and scored on all sides of the wicket The Mahomedan fielding was an improvement on that of the Parsis, but bad setting of the field gave away many a run. Aziz Khan bowled really well and none of the batsmen were very comfortable in facing him.

MOHAMMADANS' BATTING.

FIRST INNINGS

The Mohammedan skipper winning the toss put first pair of peppoo sss in Barodawalla and Tamodowalla to the bowling of Warden and Balsara shortly after 11 a.m. Warden opened to Barodawalla. The public galleries were practically empty, presumably due to the closing up of the principal thorough fares. Even most of the reporters were not present only the official scorers attending. The Mohammadan Shamiana was, as usual, deserted but to-day it was by no means conspicuous as in the former round. The scoring was very slow and soon after commencement Barodawalla was dismissed Balsara getting behind his defence (5—1—0.)

Tamboowalla began well, opening his account with a four off Balsara. Murad joined Tamboowalla and a lively though short partnership began, Murad frequently exhibiting his charming glance to leg.

Murad finely turned Balsara to the square leg boundary, the ball going just a foot beyond the fielder's reach. Tamboowalla conceded a maiden over to Warden and Murad on crossing over prettily glanced Balsara to the leg for a single. The third ball, however, saw the batsman's dismissal, beating Murad completely. Murad played free and lively cricket and was responsible for 13 runs. (19—2—13.)

Ferozekhan came out and played with due care, but on crossing over began scoring in right earnest sending the ball thrice to the boundary in quick succession. The third stroke sent the ball to the boundary right over the heads of the fielders. The same batsman again glided Balsara to the leg for a brace.

Tamboowalla was missed in the slips by Bhappo when his score was 12. Ferozekhan banged Tamboowalla again to the leg boundary. Bhappo took over bowling from Warden at 12-15. Ferozekhan conceding a maiden over. A few singles later, however, Ferozekhan was caught by Gandhi at mid on off Balsara. The retiring batsman had a short but merry life at the wicket his 22 including 5 fours (49-3-22.)

Yusuf Beg, Captain of the Mohamadan team, filled the vacancy, Tamboowalla greeting his skipper by banging Bhappo for a single which brought the half century on the board at 12-25 p.m., after 85 minutes' batting. After ten minutes' play which was runless. Yusuf Beg exhibited a most beautiful late cut placing the ball between the fields to the boundary, off Balsara. Warden, here, relieved Balsara at the Gymkhana end, Tamboowalla bringing up the score to 70 by finely glancing him to leg for three. Tamboowallah got one more single off Bhappoo, for on crossing over, he was caaught by Gandhi in the slips, off Bhappoo. Tamboowalla was at the wicket for 1 hours and 45 minutes and had to h's credit 25 runs. (75-4-25.) Before a single additional run was scored, however.

Yusuf Beg followed Tamboowalla to the tent having put up a catch to Vazifdar at short leg, and retired with 11. (75—5—11.)

These vacancies were filled by Nazir Husein and Hasan Shah. The later batsman had distinguished himself in last year's contest and his entry was hailed with applause. Before Hasan Shah had scored a fourth run however, his leg came in where his bat ought to have been and he returned with 3 runs. Warden's bowling over, lunch time was called at 1 o'clock when the Mohammdan score stood at 80 with half the side down. The Parsi bowling left Abdus Sdaam alone remaining, the Mohammadan innings may come to a close before the day is out unless a particularly good stand is made against the Parsee bowling. As it is, the Parsee bowling left nothing to be desired though the same thing cannot be said of their fielding. There were a number of 'lives', Tamboowallas being missed in the slips by Bhappoo, and Hasan Shah, soon after taking his stand, by Gandhi.

AFTER LUNCH.

Play was resumed after lunch, at 2-10 p.m., Bhappo opening to Nazir Huse'n. Nazir Husein was joined by Abdus Salaam with Hasan Shah's dismissal at lunch time. The later being hailed with cheers perhaps because it was expected that he would improve the outlook which was not particularly hopeful for the Mohammadans. However the quite hour of lunch seemed to have inspired each batsman with the seriousness of the side's position and both treated the ball with due respect for some time. But their natural game asserted itself inspite of themselves, Nazir Husein especially hitting Balsara twice to the bounding though each time the four's could have been turned into singles.

Abdus Salaam showed his partner's confidence and sent the ball twice to the boundary with fine leg glances. He survived two appeals from the wicket keeper at this stage. The fielding showed some of its traits at this stage, Kanga throwing a ball wildly and the re-throw and counter throw and the last throw altogether giving four runs, where a single was otherwise the maximum.

After a few singles, however, a further disaster came to the Mohammadan side for Abdus Salaam in attempting a big hit off Warden was caught at mid—off by Elavia. Abdus Salaam Scored 12 runs (10—7—12).

Abdul Aziz Khan came out to fill the vacancy being differently greeted from the public galleries, evidently due to his Khilafat cap, though Murad had worn a like one before. With the new man's arrival Nazir Husein elicited applause by completely lifting Balsara over the ropes. He hit Balsara in quick succession to the leg and off boundaries and on crossing over beautifully cut Warden for four. Nazir was evidently getting set, yet had to retire soon after, however, being stumped by B. Kapadia off Balasara. Nazir was by far the most successful bat on the Mohammadan side having scored 44 in about 30 minutes. His was a really fine display of vigorous batting and appeared in strong contrast to the batting of most others. His score included 7 fours and one six.

E. Shaik filled this vacancy and wisely kept on playing a steady game. Abdul Aziz sounded the bowlers for a few minutes, but feeling things not altogether secure played without reserve. He spoiled, to some extent, Warden's bowling analysis—and he had ten maidens in the course of less than twice as many overs—by sending two of his successive deliveries over the boundaries—first dropping it over to Waudby Road and the second completely clearing the Gymkhana building and landing on the tennis courts beyond. Nazir Husein's game, was, as it were, repeated again, Abdul Aziz hitting the ball to the boundary when one would have expected a stop. His last stroke, a charming cut for four off Bhappoo almost through the hands of the fielders, elicited parti udar applause. But on crossing over, however, hard luck awaited Aziz, his merry career being suddenly arrested. In attempting to play forward one of Warden's balls the vails were struck off the wickets by the Parsee wicket-keeper and on appeal to the Umpire was declared out. His dismissal was a real loss to the side, just when he was in form. His useful 24 included two sixes, not to mention fours. On the whole his batting was most appreciated on all sides, perhaps due to his having established himself in the general grace with his fine shots over the ropes. His pose during these two strokes showed the grace of easy strength, the ball being lifted clean apparently without particular effort. With the very next ball the Mohamedan innings came to a close for Bham came in and went out Warden beating him at the first ball. Shaik was not out with 8. At 3-15 p.m. the Mohammadan team was out for 168 runs.

PARSIS' BATTING

FIRST INNINGS.

The Parsis opened their innings at 3-30 p.m. sending in Mistry and Bhappoo to the bowling of Murad and Abdul Aziz. The innings began with a bye. Bhappoo in trying to play a straight ball from Murad, his first over, put his leg in front of the delivery and was given out L. B. W. before a single run was scored (0-1-0). A second bye followed, after Gandhi had taken the place of Bhappoo, the real scoring having begun with a boundary by Mistry off Murads' no ball. Mistry banged Murads' very next, Murad saving the boundary by splendid fielding. Mistry at this stage had a double life, Shaik missing him in the slips—a dangerous man to miss—and immediately afterwards having tried a risky run was again saved from being run out, the bowler fumbling with the ball when one would have expected him to do so with the bails.

There was some fast scoring at this stage Mistry doing most of the hitting, evidently reassured by his lives, as is generally the case. He drove Murad to the long boundary and immediately afterwards glanced him for two. The bowling was changed at this stage, evidently to check the flow of runs, Abdus Salaam taking over from Murad at the esplanade end. But the change far from achieving its end, seemed to be costly, especially Abdus Salaam's second over, in which Mistry won applause by sending three consecutive deliveries to the boundaries all round, his third stroke just falling short of six. Both players played a fast game, hardly conceding a maiden over, punctuating their boundaries with pretty singles and two's cries of 'steady' coming occasionally from interested quarters. Mistry, however, treated these kindly hints not with the care they deserved and again banged Abdul Aziz twice the boundary amidst applause. But this did not continue long for Mistry soon had his wickets shattered by Abdul Aziz with a straight ball which he tried to cut. Mistry played an exceedingly lively and vigorous game scoring 31 in less than as many minutes his score including five fours. His useful stand came at the right time for the Parsis who had began badly. When D. K. Kapadia came in to fill the vacancy the score was 71 with two wickets down.

Kapadia was hailed in much the same fashion as C. K. Naidu was two days ago for one can expect one or two clean lifts over the boundary from each of them to dispel the monotony of carpet runs. Kapadia, however, played out a true analogy to Naidu even in the particular of his career at the wicket for before he was in for more than five minutes he was bowled out by Abdul Aziz with a ball that completely baffled him. (73-3-1). Kalapesi followed but did not fare well, for he somehow did not wield his bat quite in the way he otherwise does. After he had got four runs, he was declared L. B. W. to a ball from Aziz Vazifdar joined Gandhi now and some of the best batting on the Parsee side followed, Gandhi greeting his partner with a four off Abdus Salaam. Vajifdar, however, is not quite his last year's self having been keeping indifferent health for some time past. He, nevertheless, punished every loose ball giving the outfields a lot of running to save the boundaries. The clapping became continuous at this stage, both Vajifdar and Gandhi exhibiting some fine strokes, Vajifdar doing the more vigorous ones, though Gandhi's fine leg glances were particularly appreciated, one such bringing the first century on the board at 4-50 p.m. The fielding also became slack and 130 were registered within ten minutes. The batsmen, however were in the best form and they did not fail to take full advantage of this. The bowling seemed to have lost its sting too, for the players leisurely cut the balls to the boundary one after another, Uajifdar eliciting applause by easily hitting a slow half-pitch from Murad, who had relieved Abdus Salaam at the Police court end to the leg boundary.

It was now 5-5 p.m., and it was expected that the two batsmen would carry their bats out at the close of the day. But the batting side sustained two losses before the stumps were drawn, for Vajifdar was completely beaten by Hasan Shah with a good length ball. Vajifdar made a very useful stand with Gandhi and contributing 30 runs to the score.

Warden followed, at a couple minutes to closing time but was soon dismissed, before he had even opened his account, Aziz capturing his wicket.

Kanga, the Captain of the team came to play the last over which was played without further mishap and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the Parsi score stood at 139 with half the side out. The top score of the day, or both the sides, was 64 by Gandhi who is still not out, his score including nine four's. The innings will be continued to-day at 11 a.m.

Scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.

First Innings.

T. T. Barodawalla b Balsara	0
K. Tamboowalla c Gandhi b Bhappoo	25
C. Murad b Balsara	13
Feroze Khan c Gandhi b Balsara	22
Mirza Yusuf Beg (Captain) c Vajigdar b Warden	11
Hasan Shah b-b-w, Warden	3
Syed Nazir Husein st. B. Kapadia b Balsara	44
Abdus Salam c Elavia b Warden	2
Abdul Aziz Khan st. B Kapadi b Warden	24
E. Shaikh (not out)	0
A. F. Bham b Warder	9
Extras	6
Total	168

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W
J. S. Warden	24.3	70	66	5
M. D. Balsara	21	2	53	4
B. Bhappoo	14	3	28	1

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Col. K. M Mistry b Aziz	31
B. Bhappoo l-b-w, b Murad	3
S. Gandhi (batting)	64
D. K. Kapadia b Aziz	1
B. Kalapesi b Aziz	4
H. J. Vajifdar b Hasan Shah	30
J. S. Warden b Aziz	0
Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.) batting	0
B. Kapadia, M. D. Balsara and J. Elavia to bat.	

The Madras Liberal League has sent a telegram to the Government of India, Delhi, strongly supporting the just claim embodied in the resolution of the Madras Legislative Council urging exemption from payment of provincial contribution as has been done in the case of Bengal.—(A. P.).

CESSATION OF U. S. NAVAL WORK.

RESOLUTION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Washington.—Mr. Britten, a member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has introduced a resolution into the House for the cessation of work and the expenditure on nine battleships and six battle-cruisers.

M. CHICHERIN'S ALLEGATIONS.

STRONG BRITISH REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Reuter learns that the British Government has handed to the Soviet, a firmly worded note repelling M. Chicherin's allegations founded on the forged documents manufactured in Germany and elsewhere. The note points out that the Soviet's reply consists of false allegations and quibbles and that no attempt is made to answer the serious charges of hostile propaganda in Persia, Afghanistan and Central Asia.

RENEWAL OF RELATIONS WITH SOVIET.

FRANCE THINKS IT USELESS AND DANGEROUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

A telegram from Paris says the Foreign Minister has informed Britain that he considers renewal of relations with the Soviet useless and dangerous. He points out that the Soviet's promise to recognise the debts excludes the war debts and the compensation due to the foreign nationals who have been dispossessed of their goods.

GERMANY "HEADING FOR FINANCIAL CRISIS"

WARNING BY A BANKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Mr. Andreas Kleinwort, a partner in Messrs. Kleinwort and Sons, bankers, has returned to London after an extensive visit of investigation to Berlin. In an interview he expressed the opinion that Germany was heading for a financial and monetary crisis and that she was bound to default as regards the whole or a part of the next indemnity payment.

PAYMENT OF GERMAN REPARATIONS

CANNOT BE MADE WITHOUT A LOAN

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

A telegram to the Paris "Journal" from Berlin says the German Government has unanimously agreed that the payment of half a milliard of marks due on January 15th, cannot be made unless a large loan is obtainable from the industrial and other sources. Meanwhile, the Government is considering the approaching the Reparations Commission to endeavour to arrange postponement of payment.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

END OF OFFENSIVE NAVAL WARFARE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes wound up the debate by thanking the representatives for their cordial speeches, declaring that time had arrived to proceed with the consideration of details. The whole question could not be studied with assurance that the outcome of the Conference would be an appropriate agreement, ending offensive naval warfare.

Late this afternoon, the delegates of five leading Powers went into committee in order to discuss Mr. Hughes's proposals.

RELIEF OF FAMISHED RUSSIA.

GRANT OF 6 MILLION FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Senate's financial committee has granted new credit of six million francs for relief of the famished Russia, according to the Havas Agency, on condition that the funds are spent under supervision of the French Red Cross Society.

The favourite service game Crown and Anchor is condemned by the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, who in promulgating severe punishment on three participants says the odds in favour of the banker are so great that the latter deliberately defrauds his comrades.

CALCUTTA CONSTABLES' MEETING.

SOME DECIDE NOT TO SERVE GOVT.

AS A SEQUEL TO HOWRAH FIRING.

A crowded meeting was held on Sunday in the Maidan at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument to discuss the duties of the police in the country at the present juncture. About five thousand people attended of whom more than five hundred were police men consisting of constables and jamadars. The meeting began at about 3-30 p.m. and there was a strong posse of mounted policy near about working under the direction of Sergeants. One of these police men who has already resigned presided.

After a good deal of discussion in which a number of policemen took part, it was resolved.—

That the policemen assembled there would not serve the Government any longer in view of the firing in Howrah Sibpur and other places and that they declared that they would not be party to or instrumental in such things any longer.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

At this stage, Babus Padamraj Jain and Bholanath Varman arrived.

Babu Padamraj Jain said it was no use speaking to them as they had already made up their mind. The policemen pressed him to speak and said that they were thinking of going to the Burra Bazar Congress Committee to see the speaker but they could not get leave. Yesterday also they were given some duties at 4 p.m. but they gave the authorities clearly to understand that they must go to the meeting whatever might be the consequences. The speaker said that he was glad that at last they were responding to the call of the Congress and the country. But it must be clearly understood that no provision for their maintenance could be made by the Congress and they must be prepared for all sorts of sacrifice. He specially impressed upon them the need of non-violence in their conduct with the authorities and asked them to bear no grudge or hatred towards the English. The policemen cried out with one voice that they must atone for their past sins and should not brook any further delay in cutting off their connection by way of "Prayaschitta."

Babu Bholanath Barman also spoke in a similar strain. Many policemen were noticed shedding tears. There were repeated cries of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai."

After this the meeting came to an end.

It is said that a number of constables have sent their letters of resignation but these are not being accepted. They are being told to go on sick leave or furlough so that they might get the benefit of their pension but the police are bent on giving up all connection with the Government at all costs.

The same tale was told about Sibpur and Howrah police where the greatest commotion prevails. Some of these policemen it is reported, who are not attending their duties have made up their mind not to go back to their service though their resignations have not yet been accepted.—"A. B. Patrika."

MINISTER IN ATTENDANCE.

HIS DUTY.

Mr. W. T. Halai asks us to publish the following open letter to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, one of the ministers in attendance on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—

I am glad you, the representative of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the Council, are appointed one of the Ministers in attendance upon H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Apart from the country, you are well aware that the Indian mercantile community has grievances of its own. You were sent by us as our representative to have our grievances redressed; but it seems having assumed the ministral port folio you have not been able to look to any of the grievances of your own Chamber and it has had therefore to resolve to approach. H. E. the Viceroy on such local subjects as the development of the city of Bombay and the most fragrant and contemtuous way your Government has treated the commercial opinion. Even the bill for the promised adequate representation of the chamber on the Port Trust has not been introduced.

As one of the lieunants of the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta who brought you to public life one expected that you would support the separation of the executive and judiciary but you could not find your way to pronounce your opinion; and thereby missed a golden opportunity that was in store for you. As a minister you should have known that when there was not a little of evidence even to hang a dog the highest priest of the Hindu community like His Holiness Shri Sankaracharya of Sharda Pith was going to be tried as an ordinay criminal but it has not quite clear whether you raised any protest against such an action His Holiness while in confinement was abused by your Information Department but no redress has been offered so far and last but not the least the Reception Committee of H. R. H. the Prince as if the insults offered to the community were not sufficiently has more grievously wounded the tender feelings of the Hindus by placing on the pijlous pictures of most sacred gods and godesses as *Chawpdars*.

By your appointment as minister in attendance upon the Prince I take it you are appointed to bring to the notice of the Royal visitor the grievances as the wrongs done to the treaming population of the province. As can be at present be seen every attempt is made to keep back the real state of affairs from the Prince. When our August King Emperor had landed as the shares of Bombay and as there appeared in the press, his Majesty was taken through the streets in 42 minutes but it may after his Majesty had interviews with Babus Surendra Nath and Motilal Ghose at Delhi that His Imperial Majesty had been able to know at Calcutta as to what the popular enthusiasm really was.

May I inquire of you as to whether you are going to take any steps so that the Royal visitor might be able to know and see for himself something more than what the buraucrats and autocrats want to show him by taking him round under their chaperonage.

If you had had any difficulties while serving with the bureaucrats at least you will not fail on the present occasion in your duty to your prince by allowing him to remain in ignorance of the real state of affair.

Yours etc.
W. T. HALAI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Mauritious, and re-union per extra s. s. Jedah close at 8-30 a.m.
The mail steamer "Naldera" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Saturday, Nov. 19.

The s. s. Devanha with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Poona (Departure from Kirkee for Bombay, 7 p.m.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Mail Steamer Caledonia has on board the outward mails of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia per s.s. Naldera will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Jedda will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m., on Friday the 18th instant instead of at 8-30 a.m., on that date.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual social gathering of the above institute was held on Sunday the 13th November 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Compound of the Institute. The Hon. Mr. H. W. Hayward presided and Mrs. Hayward distributed the prizes.

FIRE IN GYMKHANA STAND.

On Tuesday night at 11-45 a.m. a fire broke out in the Cricket Stand of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana which was erected along with other colleges stands for the Quadrangular Cricket Match in the Maidan. The damage is caused to the extent of Rs. 250. The cause of fire is not known.

A KHOJA'S RASH ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector M. M. Bhakre, charged Goolamali Gulamhusen (28) a Khoja Tally clerk for causing death of an unknown Hindu male by doing rash and negligent met on the 4th instant.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a dock labourer in Alexandra Dock and the accused gave him several blows for his negligence to worth. The deceased died soon after outside the dock. Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of spleen caused by blows dealt with by the accused.

His Worship in sentencing the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment remarked that there was a malaria of malignant type prevailing in the city which caused enlargement of spleens among the poor and therefore the accused had no business to give several violent blows to the deceased.

A EUROPEAN'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jefferies of C. I. D., charged Frank Percy Fleming late Bombay Manager of Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Company, whose local Agents are Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. N. N Saher.

The evidence showed that the accused went to the Manager Mr. Mathew on 23rd September last and asked him to sign a blank cheque for Rs. 10,000 from Bombay Office to be remitted to the Head Office at Calcutta. Instead of sending the amount there he took passage by s. s. "Naldera" and left for England. He left a note for Mr. Mathew that he was going on to it. Police were informed and he was arrested from Port Said on telegraphic instructions from Bombay Police and brought to Bombay for trial.

The police recovered Rs. 7417-9-0 from the accused and accused's friends paid Rs. 2 52-7-0 thus making good the whole amount. His Worship in view of this fact fined the accused Rs. 850 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"HOW KITCHENER WAS BETRAYED."

PROTEST IN A CINEMA SHOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd 2-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

There were lively scenes at the kinema in West End when the film purporting to show "How Kitchener was betrayed" was privately exhibited to the members of Parliament and other distinguished audience who loudly protested against the alleged travesty of facts and displeasing incidents.

REDUCING WORKING WEEK TO 27 HOURS

MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION TAKING BALLOT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

The Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners has decided to take the ballot as to whether eighty per cent of their members engaged in the American cotton are prepared to reduce the working week to twenty-four hours. One hundred thousand operators are concerned. The Egyptian section is not affected.

NEW BOOKS

THE WAY TO WIN

SWARAJ

will be clear from a study of the following books

THE CHARKA

A small booklet in four chapters by Sarala Devi. Price As. 4.
"In terms of money the Charka stands for 600 millions saved to the country: in terms of purity it stands for the preservation of the honor of its working women as mill laborers: In terms of peace it stands for the cessation of greed in the human heart, excited by every piece of foreign apparel: In terms of plenty it stands for the supplementary earnings to a needy family: And in terms of Nationality it stands for Self-Government, through self-help, self-respect and self-sacrifice."

AT THE POINT OF THE SPINDLE

By Srimati Sarla Devi. "The hand that spun in India supplied the nation with food, comfort, and liberty. It is at the point of the spindle only that we shall win back our freedom. The revival and protection of a dead art, the regeneration of a lost craft, the remodelling of Indian homes, the reclothing of India by India's own hands—this is the "Alpha" and "Omega" of Swaraj." Price As. 4.

THE SOUL OF INDIA (Third Edition).

A vision of the past and future by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—A little book in four chapters beautifully expressing the spiritual yearing in the Indian National movement. Price As. 4.

THE ETHICS OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE

A complete treatise on Passive Resistance by Mr. M. S. Maurice and Satyagraha by M. K. Gandhi—This dainty little booklet contains two papers on the subject of Passive Resistance, one by Mr. M. S. Maurice, and the other from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi. Price As. 4.

THE IDEAL OF SWARAJ

in Education and Government by Nripendra Chandra Banerjee with an introduction by C. F. Andrews. Price Re. 1.

INDIA'S WILL TO FREEDOM

By Lala Lajpat Rai. A collection of Writings and Addresses on the present situation and the work before us. "We in India should, one and all, take a vow that whether we have to lay down our life, whether we are mutilated or hanged, whether our women and children are maltreated, our desire for Swaraj will never grow a little any the less. Every child of this land, whatever his religion or persuasion, should swear that, as long as there is life in his limbs, or breath in his nostrils, he would strive for national liberty." Price Rs. 2-8.

FOOTSTEPS OF FREEDOM by J. H. Cousins,

A collection of the sketches of the great masters of thought such as Edmund Burke, John Stuart Mill and others who have valiantly fought for the freedom of the world together with kindred essays. The book forms a most valuable study at this psychological moment—Attractively bound in cloth and board. Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY MAHATMA GANDHI

FREEDOM'S BATTLE

A comprehensive collection of Writings and Speeches on the present situation including The Khilafat Wrongs, The Panjab Agony, Swaraj, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Indians Overseas, The Depressed Classes, Non-Co-operation, etc., with an historical introduction by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Price Rs. 2-8.

SWARAJ IN ONE YEAR

A comprehensive collection of writings and Speeches which clearly explain and point out to the necessity of Swaraj for India, how to attain it and on what conditions. Price As. 8.

INDIAN HOME RULE (HIND SWARAJ) (4th Edn.)

A refutation of the doctrine of violence is; in the present situation of the affairs of our country, more necessary than ever. To this end nothing better can be conceived than the publication of Mr. Gandhi's famous book. The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi show the only true way to Swaraj. Price As. 6.

MAHATMA GANDHI

His Life, Writings and Speeches with a foreword by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, 3rd Edition, Tastefully bound with an index. Price Rs. 2.

BOOKS BY PRO. VASWANI

THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM

This is a collection of Essays on the Spirit and Method of Non-Co-operation. Throughout the book the reader gets fresh light on the current problem and can view the question from philosophic standpoint.—"The Mahratta."

With convincing clearness in 'The Gospel of Freedom,' Prof. Vaswani teaches how vital and positive is the movement of Non-Co-operation. It is far, far more than mere refusal to work with a foreign Government. Two cardinal doctrines it has. First, that India shall be self-respecting and unfettered. That she may never be as long as she sits at the feet of foreign rulers. Secondly, that India shall develop her civilization on her own lines of injury to none, of simplicity, of knowledge, and of noble ideals. The materialism of Europe, she casts behind; rather she would send to Europe, steeped in blood and sensuousness, a message for a higher life. All the passion, for ages repressed, of a great union, all the longing to live and grow in freedom, the very soul of India speaks in their great movement of which Prof. Vaswani is so worthy an apostle.—"Bernard Houghton in The New Burma." Price As. 12.

THE SECRET OF ASIA

A series of brilliant essays on the spiritual idealism of the East in art, literature, culture, philosophy and religion and the meaning and message of that idealism to the modern world. "Everyman's Review." Price Re. 1.

SRI KRISHNA

THE SAVIOUR OF HUMANITY.

Contents: Krishna and the Fates the Coming of Krishna, Krishna's Call, The Flute Player, Krishna, the Singer, The Message of the Flute, Krishna, the Leader, The Law of Liberty, the Voice in the Woods, What was the Vision, The Sipahi spirit, His Passion Play, Christ and Krishna. Price Re. 1.

GANESH & CO.
PUBLISHER, MADRAS.

FEVER!

WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

Can be had at Messrs. Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., Leach and Weborny, Treacher and Co., and all chemists and druggists.

Price Rs. 1

THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.

9-10, Medows Street, FORT BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4938.

INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

19-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

IN HARMONY
WITH ALL SURROUNDINGS.

In the City or country the quiet Dignity of the

DAIMLER CAR

Strikes the right note of comfort and refinement. A well built body on a Daimler chassis provides

THE PERFECT MOTOR CARRIAGE

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Branch at Delhi | Gateway Building Apollo Bunder | Workshop Parel

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 18, 1921.

AUDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

The Behar Government are carrying on vigorous propaganda against the success of the boycott in the Province, and leaflets expounding "ten reasons" have been dumped on the people. Behar is one of the provinces where the production of hand-made cloth has been successfully stimulated by the boycott, and the activity of its Publicity Department is clearly of the nature of foreign trade propaganda run at the cost of the people. The abuse of public funds represented by the functions of the commercial traveller and the foreign advertiser now assumed by the Publicity officer, is a scandal against which protest must, unfortunately, remain ineffective. The public ought, however, to understand the double wrong done to them by Government propaganda in favour of the foreign exporter. Our object is, as far as possible, to dispense with foreign fabrics, or, in other words, to replace them with indigenous products. Assuming that consumption in India remains the same, every yard of cloth produced in India, must mean a corresponding reduction in the offtake of imported goods. Increased home-production is a sign that gladdens any patriotic Government. When there is a tendency in that direction, a Government worthy of the name, identifies itself with the voluntary effort of the people and bends the whole of its resources to raise home-production to the maximum. The hysterical fabrication of ten reasons by the Behar Government, shows that they are definitely hostile to the movement of home-production, for the promotion of which the void created by a boycott is essential. Far from positive aid, what pro-foreign propagandists have given consists of the furtive proposal that hand-made goods should be made to yield the customs revenue likely to be lost over imports! We shall not be surprised if the idea of an excise duty on *Khaddar* is found to materialise. The Behar advertiser mentions that "there are not enough mills and hand-looms in India for the cloth required." Granted. The remedy open to an honest and patriotic Government is obviously to do its best to increase mills and hand-looms within the country. We ask if they have lifted their little finger in aid of the obvious course. With regard to mills, they tax the import of machinery and levy a duty on output. The attitude of indifference or rather of hostility which the Government have adopted towards the popularisation of the spinning wheel and the handloom indicates the wide gulf of intention that divides them from the people. If they consulted the economic advantage of the people they would subsidise hand production, do something towards the spinning wheel and distribution of looms, facilitate the collection and transport of materials, and gradually use the cloth for the costume of subordinates wearing uniform. Now we have to progress in the teeth of opposition and counter-propaganda, financed out of our own pockets by alien interests. The public may be interested to know how hard-headed Britishers looked after their nascent production, because it presents a contrast to the merciless policy adopted ostensibly for our benefit. The real beginnings of England's industrial progress is conveniently dated by historians from the reign of Edward III.. Britons, even then, took care not to encourage importations into their country of goods that competed with home-production. The famous statutes of 1337, according to a historian, "compel admiration." According to them, the Government threw its entire weight in favour of the use of home-products. We quote below two stipulations from the statute:—

Chapter II.:—"None to wear any cloth of foreign make after Michalmas next, other than what has been made in England, Wales, Ireland or Scotland, under pain of forfeiture of the same and further punishment."

Chapter III.:—"No merchant to import any foreign cloth other than the above, on like penalty."

Jurisprudence has, of course, made immense strides since the days of Edward III, but the quotation shows that Britain knew a thing or two when she decided to check the outflow of raw materials and get the better of Continental dumping. The indifference and opposition of officials in connection with the production and use of Khaddar do not militate against the conviction of Indians, that England wants them to buy finished goods from abroad and is content to see them doomed as mere producers of raw materials.

The Behar propagandist next sneers at the *charkha*, apparently because its profits cannot compare with the emoluments of the Imperial Service. He says: "Hand-spinning is not profitable because it yields no more than two annas per day." His contempt for two annas is due to his ignorance of the ghastly poverty in which "the masses," whom he helps to over-govern, perpetually grovel. Even the educated classes had reached a condition of morbid insensibility touching the horror of Indian poverty before Mahatma Gandhi came, and it required the inspiration and persistence of his moral genius to stimulate real fruitful sympathy for the perishing myriads of India. We say that the alleged paltry sum of two annas a day is a matter of life and death to thousands. Applied to a locality like Khulna, the despised element of relief has wrought more than the lip-sympathy of Government. As a matter of fact, till it became an active reality, officials themselves were wont to prate of the need of auxiliary work for agriculturists. The Famine Commission recorded its opinion that the poverty of India and the risks to which her people are exposed in seasons of scarcity, are mainly accounted for by the fact that agriculture formed the only occupation of "the masses," and one of the means of relief suggested was the promotion of subsidiary industries like weaving. Eighty per cent of the people cultivate land, and there are four to six months of seasonal idleness, besides intervals in the busy period. As an economic proposition, the earning of the two annas is worth working, and the Famine Commissioners knew it. When the idea is about to become a fact, the bureaucracy, that in fearless complacence, blessed it, are in our way. One of the ten precious reasons refers to the risk that our millowners might profiteer in the shelter of the boycott. We shall not deny the possibility of the temptation, and our millowners must take note of the prediction that they would rob the poor. Here again, the chuckling mood of detachment favoured by Government might encourage the harm, and certainly it is not above the wit of a Government to mitigate the contingency of evil. But the ominous fact is that Government have not only refused to identify themselves with the movement of home-production, but are actually belittling and hindering it. Frankly, those Indians who are somewhat sceptical of the prospect of success, are governed by the fear that the apathy and foreign propaganda of official agencies, might disorganise the voluntary movement and bring it to nought. If we take the Behar propaganda as typical, we have no doubt of the attitude of the Government. It adds to the burden of our responsibility to a serious extent, and independently of our political achievements, we have to proceed with this task, undaunted by selfish and mendacious propaganda.

Notes of the Day.

The Royal Message.

The message which His Majesty the King-Emperor has sent to the people of India through His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who landed on these shores yesterday, will be read throughout the country with the keenest feeling of disappointment. The King can do no wrong, but the message brings home once again that he has no power to redress the wrongs of his subjects. The people of India did not need to be assured—for they never had any doubt about it—that "in all that may touch their happiness, in all that gives them hope, in all that promotes their welfare, his Majesty feels with them in the spirit of sympathy." Their grievance is that this spirit is entirely lacking in the actual administration of the country by His Majesty's agents and in its application to their deepest sentiments of honour, as in the case of the Punjab, and of religion in the case of the Khilafat.

The Prince's Debut.

This being the nature of the Royal message, it was to be expected that the Prince's own speech would be equally disappointing. His Royal Highness spoke only too truly when he said: "It is in this atmosphere of sympathy that I set foot on the shores of India; and your welcome will help to ripen this sympathy into knowledge." The people of India fully "sympathise" with His Royal Highness in the unfortunate position in which he has been placed by those who are making him the victim of their propaganda. Nevertheless, the people of India hope that wiser counsel will yet prevail among the latter so that when the Prince leaves this country he will carry back with him memories of a welcome that will surpass in its spontaneity and warmth any that has hitherto been accorded to him in any part of the Empire at the hands of an India who will have achieved Swaraj, undone the Punjab dishonour and the Khilafat wrong. As to that we must wait and see. Meanwhile, the country will carry on the struggle and attain the goal, if necessary unaided. But whatever happens for the Prince himself the people will continue to entertain the deepest sentiments of good-will what time they will boycott his visit.

Ulster Bluff.

The Ulster leaders were among the first to denounce as blackest treason the Sinn Fein proposal to keep Ireland out of the union, but they themselves are now vehemently opposing the plan to keep Ulster under a single Irish parliament. Evidently what is sauce for the Sinn Fein goose is not good enough sauce for the Ulster gander. An Ulster Minister goes to the length of accusing the Coalition Government of "disgraceful betrayal" of Ulster because the Government had the hardihood to suggest that Ulster should agree to an All-Ireland Parliament. And, yet, Ulster is "patriotic", loves "democracy" and is "a pillar of the British Commonwealth"! It demonstrates all these virtues by holding a pistol at the head of the Coalition Government. What is "high treason" in the case of Sinn Fein becomes the essence of patriotism when Ulster is concerned. It is interesting to note that by a brilliant manaeuvre Sinn Fein leaders' strategy has succeeded in turning the tables on the Ulsterites, as the responsibility for the further progress of the negotiations is now thrust on Ulster and its supporters in the British Government. It is not Sinn Fein, but Ulster that is on its trial. Is Ulster agreeable to the proposal to confer Dominion status on Ireland? Some of the Ulster "die-hards" would have not one but two "Dominions" in Ireland, if the latter is at all to enjoy Dominion status! Such a proposal is, on the face of it, absurd and no sane statesman would entertain it for a moment. Ireland must and can only remain one and indivisible.

Martial Law Prisoners.

Lord Reading's decision to extend his clemency to only 20 persons out of a total of 86 martial law prisoners has, we are sorry to say, again belied the hopes his Excellency had raised by his utterances previous to his arrival in India regarding his mission of "peace" and "justice" to this country. The decision—a veritable mountain in labour—has come as a painful surprise to every one who knows anything about the regime of Jedwood justice that had prevailed in the Punjab two years ago. Lest his Excellency should be misled into imagining that the disappointment over his decision is confined to the Congress circles only, it may be pointed to him that even so professedly sober and conservative a journal as "The Servant of India" is obliged to remark that "neither abstract justice nor practical statemanship" has been shown by his Excellency in the cases examined by him and that this decision "will provoke intense dissatisfaction through the country." One has only to note that even two such absolutely innocent political prisoners like Ratanachand and Bugga are not in the list of those to whom Lord Reading has extended his clemency, to judge of the intrinsic value of the concession he has made to the popular demand for the revision of the cases of the martial law prisoners.

Neither Justice nor Clemency.

Will Lord Reading's Government let the people of this country know what is the nature of the crimes committed by these two men? Again and again their absolute innocence had been proved to the hilt in every Indian journal which attempted to examine the charges against them. They were not caught red-handed in murder, dacoity or any other heinous crime. Their only offence was that they refused to bend the knee to the gods of the O'Dwyerian regime. And for this offence they are to rot in jail for life and even the ex-Chief Justice of Great Britain sees no reason to interfere in the execution of the sentence in their case. The country will not be satisfied that either justice or real clemency has been done in the case of the martial law prisoners. Just as Justice is found to be diluted in this country, is clemency too be treated in the same manner, because an over-dose of it may spoil Indians? We have seen that in Ireland even those charged with actual murder were pardoned on the eve of the negotiations with Sinn Fein. But clemency in India must not only be halting but blind as well. If Lord Reading is anxious to convince the people of this country that he has allowed no political considerations to weigh with him, but that he has taken into account only the legal merits of each case, it is open to his Excellency to have a detailed statement of the nature of the offence alleged against each individual and the sentence he is undergoing and the reasons which prompted his Excellency to withold his clemency in his case published. Only when this is done, and the public are in a position to judge, will they be able to declare that Lord Reading is justified in withholding his mercy in the case of the remaining 66 prisoners.

Capital Sentences in Malabar.

"New India" has lashed itself into fury because this journal had the hardihood to support the suggestion of Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq that the execution of the capital sentences, awarded in the Malabar trials, should be suspended pending scrutiny by the Viceroy or some civil authority that may be constituted for the purpose. Our contemporary gratuitously accuses us of having outdone ourselves in our "extraordinary sympathy with Musalman criminals." Our contemporary's notions of "crime" having suffered a material twist since its attack of Gandhi-phobia two years ago, we need not attempt to repel the mendacious charge brought against us. We leave it to the public at large to judge in the matter. But apart from this so-called personal aspect of the case, our contemporary's attempt to justify the conviction of the accused and to draw a distinction between the tribunals which tried them and those that tried "rebels" like Lala Harkishen Lal, leaves us unconvinced. Our contemporary writes of men caught "redhanded," but were all who have been sentenced to death by the Malabar tribunals caught in the act of committing or inciting to murders? From the evidence before the court, which has been made available to the public, the offence of Kunni Kadar, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee at Tanur, appears to have been not much different from that of some of the "ring leaders" of the Punjab "rebellion" who were sentenced to transportation for life and one of whom, at least, has been elevated to the rank of a Minister.

Need of Revision.

Kunni Kadar was not caught "red-handed" in killing any one, nor was he inciting any one to do so. On the other hand, there is strong evidence to show that he was trying his best to restrain the fury of his misguided co-religionists. But the one fact of his having been an energetic Khilafat Secretary appears to have been sufficient to convict him, in the eyes of the tribunal, as a "ring leader" of the rebellion. We do not mean to say that among those sentenced to death there may not be several, if not almost all, who may be richly deserving the fate in store for them, but what we maintain is that, looking to the past experience of the Punjab Martial Law tribunals and looking also to the fact that owing to the strong political prejudice now existing in official circles against Khilafat workers, it is equitable to demand that a higher authority, and that not a military one, but one wholly civil and working entirely outside the district, should subject the cases of those scutenced to death to careful revision to find out if there has been any serious miscarriage of justice through political prejudice or insufficient or tainted evidence. We have not, as our contemporary seems to imagine, demanded that the sentences should be quashed. We have suggested only that the execution of the sentences should be suspended pending a revision. For suggesting this, we are accused by our contemporary of sympathising with the "rebels". Could perversity go further?

BOMBAY'S RECEPTION OF PRINCE.

"SILENCE OF A SUNDAY"

CONTRIBUTED.

Troops; Troops; Troops; From early morning yesterday from the Maidan to Apollo Bunder the whole area resounded with the tramp of soldiers marching. The number of soldiers occupying the streets would have made one wonder whether martial law has been declared for some unaccountable reason. It was not martial law however, it was the Government method of keeping peace and order to ensure a welcome for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The people too had to keep peace and order yesterday morning for a specific purpose and their volunteers did it with a total absence of that presumption of authority which was so distinctive of the Government soldiers in the Fort yesterday. The people in their tens of thousands marched up to the grounds near the Elphinstone Mills and gave expression to their keen sense of regret at having to boycott the Prince. For half a mile round the approaches to the ground were so thickly occupied by Khadar clad and Gandhi-capped humanity that it was practically impossible to move about. Yet there was no disorder of any kind, no pushing back the crowd as in the Fort to allow some helmeted person in brief authority a special passage through the ranks of those ordered to come and do their duty by the Government and welcome the Prince.

THE CITY.

Within the city there was the silence of an English Sunday. Not a gharry plied. Not a shop was kept open except the eating houses which now by general consent are expected not to observe Hartal. The only mode of communication in the City was the tramway. But a crowd which observes that every other means of transit has been closed in obedience to the national sentiment, does not relish any exceptions. Trams going in the direction of the Fort became suspect, and impromptu volunteers were found in the crowd who took upon themselves the duty of asking the occupants of such cars to get down. That they were successful was evident from the numbers of cars going up to Fort standing deserted and idle at Pydhowni. There were occasionally discussions and arguments with the conductors who were sympathised with, it being agreed that they were doing their duty yesterday inspite of public sentiment because poor fellows they had to live, and a conciliatory attitude on the part of the conductor taking his car down to Parel was much appreciated, passersby boarding the car and shouting "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" with great jubilation. Other pedestrians were invited to come in and the cars going down town towards Parel had a right royal progress. The occupants hilariously shouting that they were going to Mahatmaji's meeting. Here and there one noticed that a few glass panes were broken belonging to cars going up to Fort which had to stop their journey after an altercation between the conductor and the crowd, but it was noticeable that the malefactors were generally street boys who were promptly hauled up by the crowd and punished on the spot. The forces of law and order at various police stations en route looked on with well feined amusement.

The Chief Topic.

It was remarkable yesterday how the chief topic of interest in that vast mass of humanity which collected near the Elphinstone Mill's was, not the visit of the Prince of Wales, but the programme of Civil disobedience which Mahatma Gandhi is soon going to put into action. The imposing procession of ladies on Wednesday afternoon from the Marwadi Vidyalaya to Madhav Baug had made a wonderful impression and one heard one mill-operative asking another what exactly Mahatmaji was going to do to show to the Government that the people will no longer be fooled. Anglo-Indian journals may have written up the Prince's visit to create an effect upon westernised Indians, on the man in the street in Bombay; on the vast majority of Bombay's workers who come into contact with the opinions expressed in the Vernacular Press the Prince's visit has only made the impression that it is an expensive and unnecessary Tamasha. Bombay did its duty yesterday in a dignified and self-respecting manner and has thus set an example to other Indian cities.

"PERHAPS MY LAST WORDS."

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

SPEECHES AMPLIFIED.

JAPANESE PRESS OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Nov. 17.

The following is an amplification to the speeches, at the Washington Conferences, of Admiral Kato and Mr. Balfour:—

Admiral Kato said that Japan was deeply appreciative of the American plan, and could not remain unmoved by the high aims actuating the project. It would be universally admitted that the nation must be provided with such armaments as were essential to her national security. This requirement must be fully weighed in examination of the plan. With this in view, certain modifications would be proposed. Japan's existing plan would conclusively show that she never contemplated the preparation for an offensive war.

The greatest interest was centred in Baron Kato's speech. Although the Japanese delegation had expressed informally their general approval of the proposals, it was believed that the Japanese were uneasy over their far-reaching nature. Relief was correspondingly great as Baron Kato, in dignified tones, announced Japan's wholehearted adherence.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour particularly stressed Britain's dependence on sea communications, and asked his hearers to imagine the Western States of the United States suddenly removed ten thousand miles across sea, while the heart of the country consisted of a small crowded island, depending, on overseas trade, not merely for luxuries, but for raw materials and food. For that reason, no Britisher was able to forget that he lived by sea communications. Without them he and his Empire would perish. The British agreed with Mr. Hughes' scheme in spirit and principle, and regarded it as the greatest reform, in connexion with armament, ever conceived by statesmen. Mr. Balfour said that while he considered that an attempt to enter into details of the scheme would be ill-fitting such an occasion, there were details which could only be considered in committee. British experts were inclined to think that the submarine tonnage was too large. Submarines were a class of vessels most easily abused. In the late war they had been grossly abused. He suggested a limitation of tonnage and the prohibition of the construction of large submarines on the ground that the latter were intended not for defence but for attack, probably by methods which civilised nations regard with horror.

He suggested that there were other details in connexion with the replacement of obsolete battleships and also the question of cruisers to be considered by technical experts. He emphasised that these modifications did not touch the main outline of Mr. Hughes' structure, which he believed would remain for admiration and use of mankind.

Mr. Balfour's speech was listened with intense silence, and greatly impressed his confreres. His personal dignity and solemnity of utterance infused every word with significance and importance. His speech was made without notes, except for a few words scribbled on the back of an envelope, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

DISARMAMENT PLAN

AMERICA'S DECISION TO EXCLUDE AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

America's decision to exclude aircraft from the disarmament plan, goes deeper than Mr. Hughes' statement when he described limitation of aircraft impracticable. It is understood that American experts feel that unless governments are permitted to experiment with aircraft, development of aviation will be retarded. It is, however, expected that the Conference will adopt a resolution prohibiting bombing of defenceless cities and hospitals.

JAPANESE PRESS ON MR HUGHES' PROPOSAL.

"A REMEDY FOR TRADE SLUMP."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Tokio.—The Press hails Mr. Hughes' proposals as bold and thorough. The "Jiji Shimpo" sees in the proposals a significant guarantee that the naval limitation will be realised. The "Asahi" emphasises the wisdom of giving priority to disarmament instead of the Pacific question. The "Hochi" urges the powers to agree to the proposals as speedily as possible. The foregoing views are endorsed by numerous prominent people who see a remedy for trade slump. The leading commercial newspaper urges a tariff alliance as a corollary to the limitation of armaments.

JAPANESE PREMIER OPTIMISTIC.

MORAL EFFECT OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

Tokio—The Premier made an optimistic

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MOVING APPEAL.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY, NON-VIOLENCE, SWADESHI.

THREE ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

THE BONFIRE.

OFFICIAL WELCOME TO PRINCE.

A POOR SHOW

The last seven days have been days of strenuous work for the Congress leaders in this city. Meetings have been held at all places in the city and at all hours with a view to impressing upon the people that it was their duty to remain away from the festivities in connection with the Prince's visit. The culminating point of this vigorous campaign was reached yesterday morning. While the officials and their men marched towards the Fort, with a number of sight-seers, to greet the Prince on his landing and to witness the pomp, a large number of people were marching in the opposite direction, towards the Elphinstone Mills, where a huge bonfire had been arranged and Mahatma Gandhi was to make a speech. In spite of the distance, in spite of the odd hour, and in spite of the blazing sun and absence of any useless show, nearly sixty thousand persons had gathered there to hear the message which Mahatma Gandhi was going to deliver to them. A huge bonfire was arranged for the occasion and it was set on fire by Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma in the course of his speech asked the people to be peaceful, in spite of every provocation and to die rather than kill. It was braver to die than to kill, said he. He asked them not to do any harm either to the Prince or to the officials who ruled over them. Three things were essential for the winning of Swaraj, he said,—Swadeshi, Hindu-Moslem unity and Non-Violence. Whatever might happen at Bardoi where Civil Disobedience would first begin, the people of Bombay were to keep quiet and thus help the cause forward. He also felt that by December 31, India would surely get Swaraj.

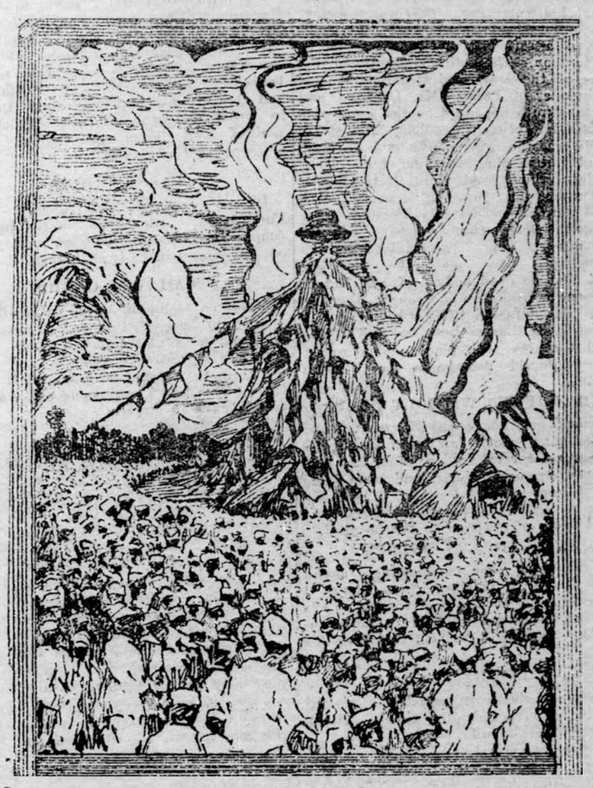
There were some slight disturbances here and there in the city where crowds had gathered. These crowds did not want the people to go sight-seeing in the Fort and they stopped both the tram-cars and motor-cars from proceeding in that direction. A number of tram-cars had their glass windows broken and they were lying deserted in, the streets. Throughout the city there was complete hartal,—all the markets and ninety-nine per cent of the shops being closed. In the streets there were no victorias or tramcars and the taxi-cars were plying with the police numbers, which distinguished them, taken off them.

In the streets,—those who remember the crowds which welcomed the Prince of Wales and then the King-Emperor would realise what a poor show the whole thing was.

A public meeting was held in the grounds behind the Elphinstone Mills on Thursday morning, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. There was a very large crowd of people in spite of the hot sun and the long wait. The number might be put down about fifty to sixty thousand, among whom were many women. There was a small dais raised in the middle on which a table was kept and Mr. Gandhi was speaking sitting on the table. Mrs. Naidu was also there. At some distance there was a large heap of foreign clothes arranged in a pyramidal form, nicely decorated with coloured silk saris, sashes, etc

MAHATMAJI,

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech said he had come to Bombay almost against his wish as he had got some urgent work in hand, which had been entrusted to him by the All-India Congress Committee and he was unable to spare a single moment for any other purpose. But at the urgent request of Mr. H. S. Khatri and Mrs. S. G. Banker, who had sent him repeated telegrams, he had come down to Bombay to be present at the meeting. He congratulated the people on the perfect calm they had so far preserved in spite of the provocation which they had been offered by arresting some of their volunteers and their captain for sticking posters on the walls asking the people to boycott the festivities in connection with the Prince's visit. He did not see anything objectionable in these posters; on the other hand, they were doing honour to the Prince, because they were telling him the truth. There could be no offence at all in telling the Prince the truth. In fact it was their duty to him the truth, that the welcome which being extended to him was given by officials and that the people—the majority of people—had no share. The Mahatma advised the people to the peace and be non-violent even if posters were taken away from them, Indians had to get redress for their fat and Punjab wrongs. Non-violence their creed and they had to keep t principle whatever it might cost Therefore, he congratulated the pe Bombay on their non-violence. Wh disobedience was once begun eithe Bardoli, Anand or Nadiad talukas h ed the people of Bombay to keep quiet, whatever, might happen Formerly people were afraid o jail, but now every one was an



N. S. Malvankar.

The Bonfire at the grounds near Elphinstone Mills on Thursday last.

into it; men and even women had come to him and asked him anxiously whether they could not go to jail. To soldiers it was the same whether they died in their duty, whether they went to jail, or whether they remained quiet doing their duty. In every case they had to obey the orders which were given them. They were the army of Swaraj and every one of them had to obey the orders given to him. In Bardoli when civil disobedience was begun there might be firing, but every one of them in Bombay should sit quiet—there should be no hartal, or trouble of any kind. Then only could they have Swaraj. He felt sure that without the necessary sacrifices on their part they would never get Swaraj. He also felt that without complete Hindu-Moslem unity they could be no Swaraj. He said that there was no complete unity between the two communities now. The Hindus were afraid of the Moslems and the Moslems were afraid of the Hindus. All these feelings of doubt and suspicion should di[illegible]ver. Those suspicions of [illegible]cause we had [illegible]given up our [illegible]ready to die in were real Therefore, he [illegible]s that so long [illegible]e was nothing [illegible]n ; even if a [illegible]n brandising [illegible]o fear. The [illegible]o his Moslem [illegible]e lurking in some doubts [illegible]thing was [illegible]en and men [illegible]ad still some [illegible]s. In this [illegible] Sobani had [illegible]beg for any [illegible]ht see his it. People [illegible]thick khad- [illegible]ed to him [illegible]wear thick was the [illegible]erson to she was [illegible]f they were unable to wear thick khaddar it was because they had grown weak and were not strong enough to do so. In the Punjab a sister had asked him what she should do about her clothes and his advice to her was that she should content herself with a petticoat and a skirt. They should have as little clothing as possible.

THREE ESSENTIALS.

The people were in duty bound to do their work in a non-violent manner; so long as they believed in non-violence they had no business to resort to violence, Swadeshi and Hindu-Moslem unity. Then they would not have any occasion to die. There was not much difference between life and death; in fact, they were one and the same. Until they were ready to die they would not get Swaraj and redress the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. Then only would they be able to set at liberty the Ali Brothers and Gangadharrao Deshpande. He had written to Gandharrao Deshapande—he did not know what impelled him to do so that he should take as much rest as he could before the 31st December, for after that he would come out of the jail and would have to work for the country. For setting their friends free Indians must either have Swaraj, or they must go to jail, or die in the service of their country. He had come to the meeting to tell them of this. The people of Bombay were fond of five clothes and luxuries, but as soon as they were ready to work and die for Swaraj, Swaraj was theirs. He had still great hopes in the people of Bombay. The time was short and they must be up and doing their duty. He was not sure what would happen before the 31st of December. He constantly prayed to God that either he should be put into jail, or shot dead, or that India be made free. His idea of Swaraj in this country was not anarchy—he wanted the people to become God-fearing and virtuous, truthful and religious and brave men. He did not know what would happen to him and possibly these might be his last word. Therefore, he would appeal to them to do their duty to their country fearlessly. They were not ready to kill, but they were ready to die. They must convince the Government by their attitude that to kill them or repress them was a sin and a thing which could not be done. Unless they trusted others they would not be trusted by others. He asked them to trust other men, and by so doing they would become friends with their rulers. But whether they were friends or not, Indians should not harbour in their hearts any feelings of hatred for their rulers. They should fight for Swaraj without any hatred towards the other party. If he could make Indians understand this then Swaraj would be theirs. He wanted them to be convinced that to die was a greater and braver thing than to kill. He also asked them that as long as the Prince was amongst them they should not harm even a hair of his head, and they should not harm the Government officers. If Government wanted to kil them, then let them kill Indians, for they were ready to die. He thanked God that he had given him an opportunity of speaking to them that morning.

MULANA AZED SOBHANI.

Maulana Azad Sobhani said three sacrifices were asked of them—first of all they had sacrificed their desires and habits, next they had sacrificed their money and now the country asked them to sacrifice their lives. The country no longer asked them to sacrifice wealth; what it required was their lives. They knew well that civil disobedience was going to begin soon and they might even have to sacrifice their lives. They must be non-violent in all they did and remember what their great Prophet did when he remained in exile in Mecca for thirteen years. What the country required of them was they should be ready to die and not to kill. Only by dying in the service of their country would they be able to achieve Swaraj.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma said on one side the Prince of Wales was being welcomed by the Government and its henchmen and on the other side there was the leader of thirty-three crores of Indians welcoming Swaraj. He asked them never to forget the *mantra* which Mahatma Gandhi had given them that day for winning Swaraj. In the bonfire they were burning their sinful clothes and thus purifying themselves for the Swaraj which they were winning.

Mahatma Gandhi then got down from the table and lighted the bonfire which was arranged a little away from the platform. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

LABAUR CONFERENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS RE-NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG ADOPTED.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference had adopted by 82 votes to 5, recommendation regulating night employment of the young under eighteen in agriculture in order to ensure nine consecutive hours' rest. The British Government and the employers' delegates abstained from voting, the former urging that night work was essential in the lambing season while the Japanese delegate opposed. The Conference had adopted, by 90 votes to 4, recommendations dealing with the night work of women and children in agriculture and has adopted, by 74 to 12 votes, recommendations dealing with the agricultural living-in conditions.

GOLD-MINING INDUSTRY IN S. AFRICA.

EIGHT HOURS WORK DAILY BY NATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

Johannesburg:—An important compromise has been effected as regards conditions of labour in gold-mining industry, the men agreeing to various alterations, which practically ensure eight hours' work daily by natives under white supervision.

The new regulations allow greater freedom in the employment of experienced natives, while greater efficiency will be achieved among the rank and file of natives.

CABLE ITEM.

Mr. Lloyd George and family have gone to Bournemouth for a few days.

The cruiser "Durban" is leaving Devonport for a China station. She is due at Colombo on December 12th, Singapore December 28th and will arrive at Hongkong on January 5th.

Sir Borlase Childs succeeds Sir Basil Thomson at Scotland Yard.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

HOPE OF THE UNIONIST MEMBERS.

APPREHENSION OF INTERVENTION OF BONAR LAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Nov. 17.

It was stated on the "highest Unionist authority" to-night that the Unionist members of the Cabinet were hopeful of achieving an Irish settlement, in spite of the apparently great difficulties, provided that they were not exposed to premature interference or compelled to make premature disclosures during the very delicate negotiations. The Unionists in the country, it is added, may rest assured that their leaders will insist on complete security not merely for the Empire but for Ulster.

Mr. Chamberlain in interview in Liverpool declared that he had every confidence in the result of the Liverpool debates. It is stated that the Unionist ministers are more apprehensive of the intervention of Mr. Bonar Law and activities of Sir E. H. Carson than the agitation of the die-hards.

Sir E. H. Carson has written to the Press announcing his departure for Thiepval on Friday to take a part in the dedication of the memorial to the Ulster Division. He requests that the people will turn their minds on Saturday from abuse, misrepresentation and cruel attacks on Ulster to the contemplation of what the fallen heroes suffered in the war.

ULSTER'S DETERMINATION.

PARLIAMENT TO MAINTAIN UNIMPAIRED POWERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Nov. 17.

On the eve of the Liverpool Conference a mass demonstration was held in Belfast this evening protesting against the Government's Irish policy. Sir J. Craig telegraphed asking for the support of all in the steps which he and his colleagues deemed necessary in order to maintain the freedom of Ulster against a Sinn Fein domination while still striving for honourable peace. "I shall be much strengthened in the stand I am taking by the expression of your confidence." The Ulster ministers did not participate in the demonstration but the ministers wrote declaring their unalterable determination to maintain powers of the Ulster Parliament unimpaired and repudiate an all-Ireland Parliament dominated by the enemies of the Empire. The Lord Mayor of Belfast declared that no statesman had the right to sell Ulster into slavery; Ulster was not for sale.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE,

MR. BONAR LAW DOES NOT ATTEND,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LATER.

It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law will not attend the Liverpool Unionist Conference which disposes of the suggestion that he might make a surprise declaration of policy which might stampede the conference against the Government. The question now is how a large minority of Unionist extremists he can get.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Nov. 17.

It is reported that the Attorney-General for Ireland has resigned in consequence of the Government's attitude regarding Ulster.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

EARLY EXTENSION OF CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Nov. 17.

The inaugural meeting of the Empire Forestry Association was held in Guildhall to-day. Mr. Novar explained that the object of the Association was to federate the voluntary associations and the individuals into a central organisation. Mr. Wood said the Colonial Office was alive to the value of the associations' work. Mr. Churchill for the past fortnight had refused to allow the cutting down of forestry staffs in two West African colonies. A resolution was passed that determined effort was needed to secure an early extension of a constructive forestry policy in all parts of the British Empire.

FURTHEIR FALL IN COST OF LIVING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 2-10 p.m. Nov. 17.

There was a further fall in the cost of living on October 1st owing to substantial decline in foodstuffs, the cost of living now being 103 per cent. above the pre-war level, a decline of seven points compared with September 1st, and seventy-three per cent. compared with the high water mark in November last year.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

OFFICIAL WELCOME,

ABSENCE OF POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales arrived yesterday morning in the Bombay Harbour and landed on the Apollo Bunder at 10-25 a.m. He received a hearty welcome as far as the official welcome is concerned for the Amphitheatre was packed with European and Indian Government Servants, and their families Co-operators and the Indian Chiefs who had as a matter of course come all the way to Bombay from their States to receive His Royal Highness. In a city like Bombay with a population of 15 millions when one compared the audience at the Bunder and at the different streets right round from Charni Road, Queen's Road, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road and Esplanade Road, one without the slightest hesitation would say that it was an extremely poor show. Practically all the roads and localities were deserted and gave a gloomy or holiday appearance instead of the glee of a gala day which one expected on an auspicious occasion like this. The only people worth taking notice, one accosted were a few Parsi ladies and gentlemen, some Anglo Indians and Europeans and local Christians with their families, otherwise some struggling here and there were scattered about.

GLOOMY APPEARENCE.

The city on the whole, in general gave a gloomy outlook to the passersby. Almost all the Indian shops were closed in and outside the Fort. Girgaon, Grant Road, Bhuleshwar, Crawford Market, Bhuleshwar, Cloth Market, Marwadi Bazar, Dana Bunder at Mandvi and Jhaveri Bazar, were completely closed for the day and all the business was suspended. Even the Victoria Drivers too had joined hands in the complete strike and so the business was all throughout the day at a stand still.

DECORATIONS.

Excepting the Europeans firms in Fort no private buildings were decorated. In fact there was no considerable number of houses along the route of procession except at the Princess Street which were mostly lined with school children so it required no decorations!

Anyway the popular demonstrations which took place when His Majesty the King came as Prince of Wales was entirely absent. One who has seen the welcome and ovations given to Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge the late Viceroys of India not a few years ago, would not hesitate to say that comparing to those yesterday's affair was not even one-tenth and more artificial than real and spontaneous.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

After the usual inspection of guard of honour His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales marched towards the dais with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor towards his left. Before the President of the Municipal Corporation read the address, His Royal Highness gave the message from His Majesty the King to the Prince of People of India, which run as follows:—

On arrival at Apollo Bunder His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales delivered the following Message from His Majesty the King to the people and princes of India.

I have a message to deliver from His Majesty, the King-Emperor. It is this:—

"On this day, when my son lands for the first time upon your shores, I wish to send through him, my greetings to you, the Princes and peoples of India. His coming is a token and a renewal of the pledges of affection which it has been the heritage of our house to reaffirm to you. My father, when the Prince of Wales, counted it his privilege to see and seeing, to understand the great Empire in the East over which it was to be his destiny to rule and I recall with thankfulness and pride that when he was called to the Throne it fell to me to follow his illustrious example. With this same hope and in this same spirit my son is with you to-day. The thought of his arrival brings with a welcome vividness to my mind the happy memories I have stored of what I myself have learned in India: its charm and beauty, its immemorial history, its noble monuments and, above all the devotion of India's faithful people, since proved, as if by fire, in their response to the Empire's call in the hour of its greatest need. These memories will ever be with me as I trace his steps. My heart is with him as he moves amongst you, and, with mine, the heart of the Queen-Empress, whose love for India is no less than my own. To friends whose loyalty We and Our fathers have treasured, he brings this message of trust and hope. My sympathy in all that passes in your lives is unbating. During recent years my thoughts have been yet more constantly with you. Throughout the civilised world the foundations of social order have been tested by war and change. Wherever citizenship exists, it has had to meet the test and India, like other countries, has been called on to face new and special problems of her own. For this task her armoury is in new Powers and new responsibilities with which she has been equipped. That with the help of these, aided by the ready guidance of my Government and its Officers, you will bring those problems to an issue worthy of your historic past and happiness for your future; that all disquiet will vanish in well-ordered progress, is my earnest wish and my confident belief. Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own In all that may touch your happiness, in all that gives you hope and promotes your welfare, I feel with you in the spirit of sympathy. My son has followed from afar your fortunes. It is now his ambition by coming among you to ripen good-will into a yet fuller understanding. I trust and believe when he leaves your shores, your hearts will follow him and his will stay with you and that one link the more will be added to the golden chain of sympathy which for these many years has held my Throne to India. And it is my warmest prayer that wisdom and contentment growing hand in hand will lead India into increasing national greatness within a free Empire—the Empire for which I labour and for which if it be the Divine Will, my son shall labour after me."

PRINCE'S REPLY TO CORPORATION ADDRESS.

This over, Sir David J. Sassoon as President of the Municipal Corporation read the Municipal address, which we have already published and replying to it His Royal Highness said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Let me first thank you for the very warm welcome which you have extended to me. I need not tell you that I have been looking forward to my visit and have been eagerly awaiting the opportunity of seeing India and making friends there. I want to appreciate at first hand all that India is, and has done and can do. I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations. I want you to know me and I want to know you.

Coming from the West to the East, as a young man and a stranger to this ancient and vast country, I feel some awe at the difficulty which I may experience in getting to know India; but I am fortified by the thought that sympathy begets knowledge; and my sympathy with India has been aroused since my childhood, I was brought up in the tradition of the great love which Queen Victoria bore to this land and its peoples.

King Edward prompted by that love, visited this country as Prince of Wales, and the knowledge which he gained of Indians during his tour made him till his death their understanding friend. My father and mother have twice visited India and I think you know well what a deep affection they feel towards India and how close to their hearts your welfare lies. It is in this atmosphere of sympathy that I set foot on the shores of India; and your warm welcome will help to ripen this sympathy into knowledge.

I envy you, gentlemen, your responsibilities. The duties of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are, I feel sure, no light burden; but they are a task in which you may well take pride. I look forward to seeing your schemes for the development and improvement of this great city.

The position which Bombay occupies is unique. Other towns in India may challenge your city's pre-eminence in trade or industry; they may dispute her title to excel in progress and efficiency; they may boast to surpass her in antiquity or in historic interest; they may even claim to be more richly endowed by nature or by art, but round Bombay a halo of romance floats which none can wrest from her. This is the Gateway of India; and through this gate a stream of men have passed who knit the East and West together and made a place for India in the British Empire.

I look back with admiration on the many Indians who have left this port for England, to learn what the West could teach, and returned again to Bombay to give India the fruits of a larger experience and a wider knowledge. It is to this port that hundreds of the sons of Britain have come to help India on in the path of progress, prosperity and peace. It is on the lights of Bombay astern that they have looked, when after long years spent in India they have returned ever to unfold to the people of Great Britain the tale of her advance and development.

The Empire will not forget that it was Bombay which God-speed to thousands of India's soldiers who left her docks to fight the battles of the Empire in the Great War, and that it was Bombay which received and tended them war-worn or wounded on their return; and I take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Bombay for all their help in the War.

For these reasons, gentlemen, your city has a very special connection with India's place in the Empire and with the advancement of this great country; and the welfare of Bombay will always secure my closest sympathy and interest.

I thank you again for your very cordial welcome. I shall convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor your expressions of loyal greeting. I feel sure that I shall take away with me the most pleasant recollections of your beautiful city.

His Royal Highness then left in a procession for Government House at 11-15 a.m.

LOSS OF STEAM SHIP,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

"Brigantine Adrosbandoli" of which Ali Adam of Minicoi in Maldive Islands was the master and owner was wrecked near the Diamond Island on Saturday and is now a derelict being last seen on Friday by steamer "Kaiserbin" at lat 16-27. Passengers and crew latter numbering 14 were sent to Rangoon by an Irrawai Flotilla steamer. She has been in commission for about 20 years and sailed under the British register. The loss against the vessel was uninsured and the owner lost the savings of his lifetime.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

At a special session of the Mysore Legislative Council, the Dewan presiding, it moved that His Royal Hifhness be accorded a right Royal reception when visiting Mysore. The motion was duly seconded and carried nem. com., all members standing. After interpellations and formal disposal of official bills, the non-official resolution recomending adequate legal provision for instituting suits against Government, was after elaborate discussion formally moved, the Council adjouring sine die.

Hon. Mr. Sarma, stayed at Lahore for two days during which he had a busy time. Replying to a welcome address of the Provincial Postal Association he promised consideration of pay of Postal employees on the lines recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. He left on Wednesday morning to see the Balloki Canal Headworks.

DISTURBANCE IN BOMBAY.

ONE EUROPEAN KILLED

SEVERAL INDIANS INJURED.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS

LADIES ASSAULTED.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON THE SCENE.

Since early in the morning yesterday some signs of disturbance were in evidence as some hooligans not members of the Khilafat or Pickets reorganized corps were trying to molest the tramway as well as vehicular traffic. At about noon it took a more serious turn at Grant Road Corner, Golpitha, J. J. Hospital, and Madanpura covering the Parsi statue. At the place last mentioned, the Eurasians and the Jews took the law unto themselves and in the way of retaliation began to molest the Indians going in Ghandhi caps. As a result one Dr. Gujjar who was driving in his motor car was assaulted by these hooligans and even relieved of the contents of his pockets and being not satisfied with these, smashed his motor car. This was sufficient to create hot blood among the Indian hooligans and a serious situation developed by the afternoon. The police requisitioned the services of the army and shortly Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Caulty and Inspector Smith appeared on the scene with the Second. Acting Presidency Magistrate Mr. Olivera who ordered the mob to clear out and failing that an order for firing was given which resulted in, it is alleged, killing some and injuring several. The injured were removed to the Hospital for treatment, but the number of dead is not yet ascertained, as an enquiry late at the morgue showed that no dead body of any Indian except one European was brought there.

GLOBE CINEMA.

At the Globe Cinema too near Goli Pitha some disturbance took place, which resulted in considerable damage to the Cinema property.

FOUR INJURED WITHOUT HELP.

As mentioned above the Eurasian and Jew hooligans took law unto themselves and assaulted several Indians, four of whom were very seriously injured and were lying near Kemp and Co. Byculla, till 8 p.m. without being rendered any medical help or removed to the hospital.

ONE EUROPEAN KILLED

One European who was passing along Bhendy Bazaar it is alleged was assaulted by an excited mob. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died in the evening. An inquest will be held to-day on his body.

MILITARY POST.

A posse of soldiers is posted at several places in the city including Grant Road Lydhowni, and Byculla, etc.

UNCERTAINTY OF NEWS.

Owing to the complete suspension of Victoria and Tramway traffic combined with the entire absence of taxis which had been the monopoly of the European pleasure-seekers yesterday it had been very difficult to go at various places of incident immediately and get news. Except a few private motors here and there the communication with the city has been practically suspended.

TWO TRAM CARS BURNT

At Madanpura yesterday two tram cars were set on fire, and some damage was done to several cars near Chira Bazar as a result the tramway traffic was suspended.

MOTOR CAR BURNT.

A tramway official in his motor car came to enquire about the disturbance at Grant Road Corner, but the furious crowd burnt his car and assaulted him,

MAGISTRATES ASSAULTED.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate with Mrs. Athavle was returning from the Amphi-theatre when along J. J. Hospital he was assaulted by the mob. Luckily he escaped unhurt but Mrs. Athavle got a bleeding cut.

MR. OLIVEIRA,

Mr. Oliveira too had a similar experience at Lamington Road and he had to take shelter at the Lamington Road Police Chowkie. While in the Chowkie police got news of some disturbance at Grant Road Corner and it saved them the trouble of 'phoning the learned Presidency Magistrate, for he was taken away to the spot of disturbance immediately where an order of "fire" in the air was given which had the salutory effect of dispersing the crowd. Mr. Oliveira's as well as Mr. Athavle's services were after requisitioned from one spot to the other of the disturbance.

LIQUOR SHOPS LOOTED.

Two liquor shops at Golpitha and one liquor shop at Grant Road Terminus were looted by the mob, the former two were even set on fire but without any tangible loss.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

Precious Cinema was also a scene of disturbance where some sights were smashed. The Cinema was therefore closed last night.

SERGEANT KILLED

The European whose corpse is lying in the morgue, is said to be a Sergeant of the Bombay Police Force.

TRAM CARS UPSET.

Four tram cars between Parsi Statue and Two Tanks and one car between Parsi Statue and Kamatipura were wrecked by the mob.

EUROPEAN LADIES ASSAULTED.

The centre of storm seems to be at Madanpura right round the Parsi Statue. Here many European and Anglo-Indians have their residential quarters. It is said the mob grew violent when they saw the Indians being attacked by the Eurasians and Jews indiscriminately and therefore to wreak vengeance upon them, they assaulted some European ladies. Several arrest have been made.

PARSI LADIES.

In this trouble unfortunately some Parsi ladies who were returning from Amphi-theatre and procession were assaulted and some had their saris torn.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Ghandhi was naturally too grieved to hear of this unfortunate incident and he went round the places of incident saying "Shanti, Shanti" and exhorting them to restrain their hands from violence. This had spontaneous effect and the crowd began to disperse.

MERCILESS ASSAULTS BY POLICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I along with three friends of mine, who are all educated young men and who belong to the clerical class, was coming along Lamington Road about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When I reached the junction of Lamington and Foras Roads a few yards from the Precious Cinema, I saw crowds waiting for something, but they were merely looking on and were not engaged in any rowdyism. Our curiosity being roused, we stopped for a moment on the footpath to see what was the matter. Then we saw suddenly a rush of I. D. F. men, coming from the Lamington Road Police station side. The leader of the party had a long bamboo in his hand, while the I. D. F. men were fully armed with fire-arms. After these I. D. F. men, came running mounted police, followed by a number of police constables, sergeants, etc., armed with bamboos, batons, sticks, etc., and led by Mr. Fern of the Bombay Police. Some of the constables were in plain dress. They all came hurrying towards Foras Road, but when they reached the junction where we were standing, some Parsis from their flats called out to them and pointed out some persons who were standing at the entrance of one of the lanes. These men were Mahomedans and were dressed in khaddar. They were standing quietly. On the Parsis shouting "Maro Salaku", the constables rushed at these Mahomedans and belaboured them most mercilessly with their bamboos and batons. I found several policemen catching hold of single Mahomedans and assaulting them as if they were mice. Then some Parsis shouted and pointed at us, we were all four of us wearing Khaddar Caps. Then the police [illegible] at us and began to beat us indiscriminately and A constable, who was in plain dress [illegible] who belongs to the Lamington Road [illegible] Station, rushed at my friend [illegible] purkar and [illegible] shoulder with [illegible] his hand. [illegible] gripped by a [illegible] "Tum-hi sale [illegible] I then [illegible] aining his bi[illegible] tunately I [illegible] and asked h[illegible] me, otherwi[illegible] survived to [illegible] the police [illegible] capwallas, [illegible] their dress [illegible] Swaraj man[illegible] bamboo w[illegible] head. Ther[illegible] they were [illegible] assault [illegible] tore conc[illegible] friend" ha[illegible] the rhin[illegible] about six [illegible] Yours, etc

HARTALS ALL OVER INDIA.

AT BOMBAY.

There was a complete hartal in the city yesterday—the day of the Prince's arrival. Barely could a shop be seen open, whether at Byculla or Parel, Girgaum or Grant Road. Even in the Fort most of the shops, except those which sold refreshments were closed. The Crawford Market, the Cloth Market, Null Bazar Market, Bhuleshwar Market—all these were closed. In fact every market in the city was closed and business for the day entirely suspended from early morning. Even the victoriawallas were not plying their trade yesterday, and only one or two victorias could be seen. The tramway men had been offered a holiday on full pay, but the inducement was held that if they came to work they would be paid double wages. This attracted some men and trams were running here, and there, but as the day grew the crowd of people who had gathered at many of the junctions did not allow them to proceed. The passengers were not much encouraged to proceed towards the Fort, and the drivers were asked to stop the trams. In some cases men stood in front of the tram cars and made it impossible for them to run. At Byculla and Parel long rows of tram-cars could be seen standing in a line, all deserted, some of their glass-panes smashed, and in some cases, the iron bars wrenched. But the cars were not much damaged. Whatever damage was done was of a superficial nature and could be put right at a small cost. Large crowds had gathered at junctions and they objected to motor cars going to the Fort and the people sitting inside were jeered at. Even near the Charni Road station there were people standing and jeering at the passing motor cars. Some of the Municipal lamps at Byculla—at least their glass chimneys and globes—were smashed. As there were no police in the estreets, who were busy at other places, this ebullition of spirit on the part of the crowds in many places went on for a long time, until the Police were released and hurried to the places where trouble was going on. No doubt a few roughs must have been busy here and there and they must have egged on the rest to create some trouble. The Mill-Owners' Association had circularised that the Mills should be kept open; but the workers of some of these did not go to work and remained away and necessarily those mills had to be closed. A number of mill-workers were marched into the Fort to greet the Prince and to line the roads where necessary.

After the trouble the entire tram traffic was at standstill, and this added a great deal to the difficulties of the people who could find no sort of conveyance in the streets, except private vehicles.

AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Hartal in Calcutta to-day was more extensive than on previous occasions. Vigorous propaganda had been carried on previously by means of leaflets and meetings to ensure its success and in some cases shop-keepers had been threatened that their property would be looted if they dared to open. The result was that the city presented unusually tranquil appearance. All shops in the Indian parts of the city were closed, and no business was done in the markets and excepting motorbuses running to Ballygunge and a few taxis driven by Anglo-Indians. No public conveyances were obtainable. Streets were deserted by vehicles, excepting private cars and carriages, but were thronged with pedestrians. Volunteers were very active persuading those who desired to work to refrain and instances occurred of messengers and others being held up. Sweepers and *Bhisties* joined in and in consequence the streets presented unkept appearance. Coolies at stations had a holiday, and passengers arriving experienced considerable inconvenience, but were helped with their luggage by police and volunteers. A few motors, labelled "On National Service" carried sick passengers and ladies from the Station to their destinations.

The Union Jack was flowing from Government buildings and business houses in honour of the Prince's arrival.

AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 17.

Hartal was observed to-day in Belgaum and Sholapur. All shops including vegetable market in all wards are closed. A special feature this day is that even tea shops in the Cantonment were also closed

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

There was only partial hartal to-day in Allahabad on account of Prince's landing. Shops in the city were chiefly closed but none in the civil station. Offices and courts went on as usual and nobody was much inconvenienced.

AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Agra, Nov. 17.

[illegible]-day being the arrival of the Prince at Bombay all bazaars are observing [illegible]al.

AT KHAMGAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAMGAON, Nov. 17.

[illegible]ublic meeting of the citizens of Khamgaon was held yesterday night, Dr. Parasnis, President, Taluq Congress Committee, presiding. The resolution about boycott of Prince's visit was passed. Complete [illegible]" was observed to-day.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from preious page.)

statement today regarding the outcome of the Washington Conference which, he believed, would diminish, if not remove the causes of distrust and suspicion

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

FRANCE SUPPORTS MR. HUGHES'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Briand's speech at the Conference yesterday, while declaring that France was behind Mr. Hughes' proposals, said that the war had affected France's fleet which was already much weaker than it ought to be, and when the question of land armament, which was of much more serious consequence to France was discussed, he was convinced that it would be recognised that France only kept an army sufficient for her needs.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS,

BRITISH NOT COMMITTED TO SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Far Eastrn questions were discussed to-day by the committee composed of representatives of nine powers, and it is expected that the task of drafting the agenda will be entrusted to a small sub-committee. Meanwhile, the Committee of naval experts held its first sitting to-day and compared impressions regarding America's plan or reduction of armaments.

It is pointed out that the British are not positively committed to any substantial amendments, though favouring a small amount of naval construction and opposing use of submarine in warfare, but urging the importance of retaining on naval shipyard in order to keep ships in repair and to replace any lost accidentally.

ARMAMENT LIMITATION.

COMMISSION OF ADMIRALS TO REPORT ON MR. HUGHES'S PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

A telegram from Washington says the Armaments Limitation Commission has decided to appoint a commission of admirals to present detailed report on Mr. Hughes' plan.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will preside a[illegible] and admirals will be Beatty, Debon, Kato and Action.

The last named is Italian admiral.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

QUESTION OF LIMITING THE NAVIES. AGAIN RAISED;

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 17.

The question whether the Washington conference intends to limit the disarmament proposals to the navies has again been raised by a passage in Mr. Balfour's speech pointing out that the scheme at present omitted the consideration of those European nations, who had diminished their fleets and who, he hoped, would never again desire to own the fleets beyond the necessities of national honour. The defence scheme, moreover Mr. Balfour added, did not touch the question which every man coming from Europe felt to be of paramount importance, namely land disarmament.

D'S APPROVAL OF MR BALFOUR'S SPEECH

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE" DISAPPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 17.

A notable exception to the chorus of approval of Mr. Balfour's speech at Washington is voiced by the "Westminster Gazette" which expresses anxiety and disappointment at the proposal for the annual replacement of warships in order to save the armament works from rotting as the paper regards it as knocking the bottom out of the essential principle of the American scheme. The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that the best hope for the world is that "specialised plant should rot so that at the end of [illegible] would be worth anybody's while to restore it. Even if that were done in 1932 Britain would not be at a disadvantage against America or Japan while the paper thinks that the acceptance of the proposal would mean keeping alive the rivalry which would merely be shifted from quantity to quality.

NAVAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The "Associated Press" understands that no signatures shall be fixed to the naval agreement until positions of France and Italy have been worked out as definitely as those of other major powers.

PROGRESS OF N. C. O. IN SULTANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SULTANPUR, Nov. 16.

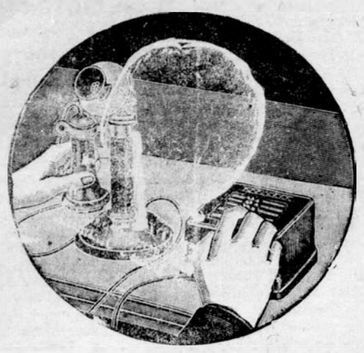
More pleaders are suspending practice at Sultanpur. Syed Muntaz Ahmed and Babu Menalal two senior pleaders have announced suspension of practice from November. The former has taken charge of the Headmastership of the newly opened national school and the latter who is a zemindar of the place has also taken to national work. These suspensions have given strength to Babu Ganpatsahai the leader of the Non-Cooperation movement in this District.

DON'T WALK, TALK.

ON THE

INTER-COMMUNICATING TELEPHONE

You will see that talking saves you a lot of time, for attending to your important work, all of which is otherwise wasted in walking to your assistants officers or Co-workers.



We instal Inter-departmental TELEPHONES, and maintain them in good condition for you always at a nominal charge.

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co, say about our Inter-Communicating TELEPHONES as follows:

We are using the inter-Communicating Telephones, erected by The CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY Co., for the last year and a half and find them giving good work. We recommend them to those that need, such service.

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

P. O. BOX No. 459, BOMBAY.

AVOID IMITATION

THE ONLY GENUINE PEPS

are sold in bottles enclosed in cardboard box as shown in picture.

Every PEPS package contains a direction-sheet printed in English and Native languages. Refuse imitations. Insist on PEPS—"A Pine Forest in a Bottle"—India's Great Breatheable Remedy.

Re.1 per bottle at Chemists and Bazaars. By post for Re.1-2 from The PEPS Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

PEPS

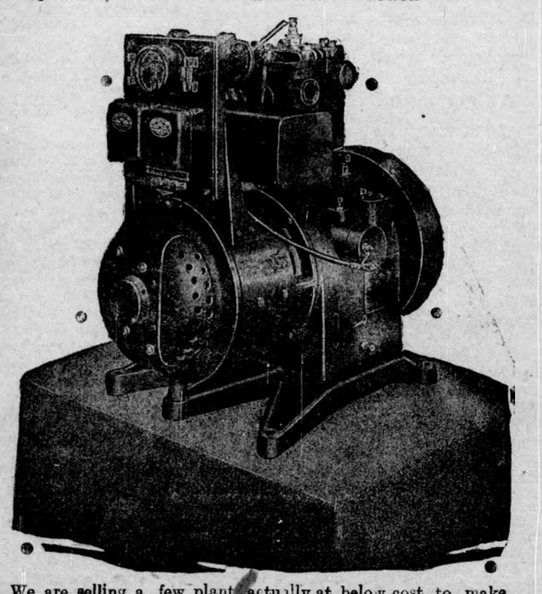
Are Sold Only in Bottles

30 LIGHT

Electric House Lighting Plants

COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Engine Dynamo, accumulator and Switchboard Rs. 1,500 only



We are selling a few plants actually at below cost to make room for fresh goods arriving. Don't lose this oppertunity.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, POST BOX 459 BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4963. *Telegrams:* "Easlektrik, Bombay"

ALSO AT

UPPER MALL, PREEDY ROAD, INSIDE HALL GATE — LAHORE, KARACHI, AMRITSAR

AMMA SAHIBA'S VISIT TO SIKARPUR.

AWAKENING AMONG PEOPLE.

GULAM HYDER ADOPTS CIVIL DISABEDIENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 14.

Amma [illegible] and Sadiq Ali arrived here on the eleventh instant. People thronged in thousands at the station to give them a right royal reception. They were profusely garlanded. They were taken in procession through the main roads either side of which being lined with thousand eager faces. The city was tastefully decorated after Swadeshi style. Thousands sat on housetops to get *darshan* of the illustrious mother.

She addressed ladies meeting at four in the evening where a large amount of money and a good number of ornaments were collected. At seven she came to a beautifully adorned pandal to address a monstrous meeting composed of the citizens and outsiders. The burthen of Amma's speech was an appeal from her for Angora Fund. She received good response from audience.

Mohammad Yakub Khan, a Government servant drawing more than a hundred rupees resigned his post as a protest against the gross breach of ministerial pledges in respect of the Khilafat and non redress of the Punjab atrocities.

Ghulam Hyder the joint secretary of the local Khilafat Committee is served with a notice under 108 C.P.C. He declined to go to Court.

IMPRISONMENT OF DR. VARADARAJULU.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SALEM, Nov. 15.

Doctor Varadarajulu was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate of Salem as soon as he came to the Court said "Well Mr. Varadarajalu, as you do not offer any defence, I have to convict you."

Doctor Varadarajulu sends the following message to the people "I gladly accept imprisonment imposed on me by the Government. Stand fearless. Fear begets failure. Courage begets success. Absolute faith in righteousness of our cause is the only key to our victory. The struggle for Swaraj is a struggle for the very existence of our people. Every attempt will be made to disspirit, divide and waken us. If better counsels do not prevail with the Government our sufferings will be great, but by heroic endurance we will win our birthright. I hope and pray both we and Government will behave in a manner that neither India nor Britain will have cause to bow down her head in shame after the struggle is over."

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 16.

The Government endeavoured to tide over the difficulty caused by taking away the keys by the appointment of Honorary Captain Resaldar Major Bahadwesingh of Lahore as the new manager of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. The new manager attended the temple this morning and offered to open the temple treasury for putting up the decorations. The leading office bearers of the Gurdwara Committee present expressed the attitude of Sikhs in general and condemned his action in coming there in face of the community's declared wishes. The new manager thereupon left and Guru Nanak's birth anniversary—a national festival of the Sikhs—passed without the decorations as usual on the auspicious occason.

The Amritsar Municipal Committee which some time ago passed a resolution that no liquor shop should exist within the municipal limits again reaffirmed the same resolution.

POSTAL OVERSEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to thank you on behalf of over 200 Telegraph Boy Peons who are now fortunate to get Rs. 4 as house rent, which was discontinued under orders of the Director-General of Posts. The matter was brought to light in the last week of June 1921, through the medium of your very influential paper and I am glad, it had the desired effect. But the lot of the Postal overseers is very miserable, as some of them stationed at General Post Office, Malabar Hill P. O. and Grant Road Post Office and other branch offices are still working as Readers who get less salary than they were drawing prior to the Postal strike. As the Prince of Wales is visiting India, I should like to see there is no sort of discontent amongst these hardworking Postmen and are reinstated as overseers.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS. FOR SALE.

Best quality ½ minute magnifying German Clinical Thermometers at Rs 9/- a dozen. Packing extra.

Special rates for large orders.

No order will be complied less than one dozen.

MAHER SINGH SAPURAN SINGH CHAWLA,

MERCHANTS & AGENTS, LAHORE.

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of **Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout.** Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

LAST MUSICAL CONCERT

AT THE

GAEITY THEATRE. FORT.

TO-DAY Friday 18th November 1921

at 9-30 p. m. by

The World-renowned, Gold and Diamond medalist

Miss GAUHARJAN of Calcutta

IN

PURE KHADI DRESS

Programme contains Sweat, Scientific, high class music as well as

CHARKHA—KHADI

AND

"NATIONAL SONGS"

EXCELLENT BOX SEATS FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

BEST PARDA ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT THE THEATRE.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per do
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "

LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR

at the

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Feed Train your Nerves and

WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1, Doz. Rs. 10

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Re. 3

RANAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS

RANAGHAT, BENGAL.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co.,

46-48 Medows Street.

BOMBAY.

Dr. Chas. De Grath's

ELECTRIC OIL

"KING OF PAIN"

A prowerful medicinal liniment, a prompt and vigorous pain reliever. It never fails to relieve Rheumatism, Gout Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Lumbago, Backache, Cramps and Muscular Pains in any part of the body.

For Sale by MESSRS.

B. K. & M. R.

PAUL & Co.,

of 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta, and Chemists in India. 8

KEMP & Co., Bombay.

DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON.

GENUINE 4711 ORIGINAL

EAU de COLOGNE

IN ALL SIZES

MADE IN COLOGNE, GERMANY.

PRICES MODERATE

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART Ltd.

319, CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO."
CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
14 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 135
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

Make up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

Fashionable Silks

—for Women of Good Taste

If you are particular about the style and quality of your Millinery it will pay you to see our latest fashion

Sweeping, filmy graceful dresses with that rare charm which is the dream of Loveliness and Chic.

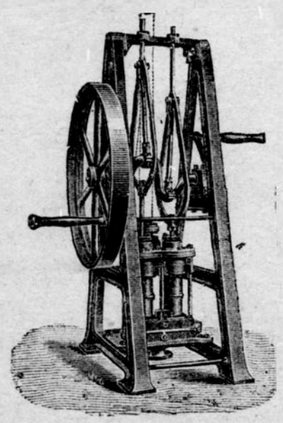
UNRIVALLED IN SHEER LOVELINESS.

AHMED E. ESAALI.,

"THE SILK EMPORIUM OF BOMBAY,"

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 479. Telegraphic Address :—ZIYA.



KURWA

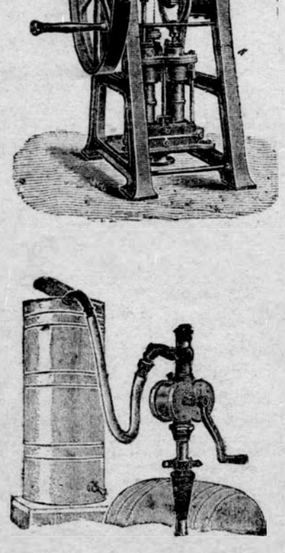
AND

KAJIJI

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers

AND

Contractors.



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

IN

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools

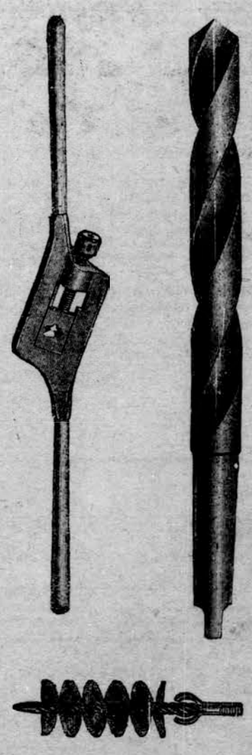
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Telephone No. 633 *Telegrams:*—KAYENKAY

Office and Showroom

356-58, Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY

Inquiries and Correspondence invited



YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

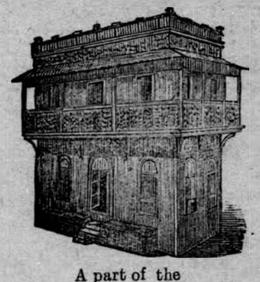
Direct importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED

OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon

Telephone 2457



A part of the

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Which sends post free on being asked a book "Fun for Leisure Hours"

Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.